THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. ONWARD. $1.50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 23. SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852. NUMBER 17.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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Cash subscribers by the carrier, at, $2.00
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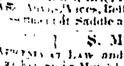

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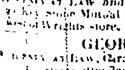

Poetry and Miscellany.

THE NEW ARISTOCRACY.

A title once could only show
The signs of noble birth,
And men of rank were years ago
The great ones of the earth.
They deemed it just the crowd should shrink,
Before the cap and gown;
They thought it wrong the poor should think,
And right to keep them down.

Those were the days when books were things
"The People" could not touch;
Made for the use of lords and kings,
And only meant for such.
To work the loom, to till the soil,
To cut the costly gem—
To tread the round of daily toil,
Was quite enough for them.

Time was when just to read and write
Were thought a wondrous deal,
For those who woke with the morning light
To earn their daily bread.
The man a more submissive slave,
The less his head-piece knew;
And so the mass from habit gave
Their birth-right to a few.

Now look abroad, the light of truth
Is spreading far and wide,
And that which fills the English youth,
Must shame our ancient pride.
'Tis mind alone can wield the sword,
In spite of wealth and rank:
The artizan may face the lord,
With thousands in the bank.

We scorn not those of high degree,
For so 'twere wrong to do!
But poorer men as rich can be,
And quite as noble too.
The prince may act a gayer part,
But he who works for bread
May have perchance a warmer heart,
And p'haps a clearer head.

Then grieve not for the "good old times,"
Behold a brighter day!
The causes of our fathers' crimes
Are wearing fast away.
Before the Pen, the Press, the Rail,
Must old opinions fall;
The mighty project cannot fail—
Then aid it one and all.—*London Leader.*

Wild Flowers of the Danube.

For months before the election of a representative to the Hungarian Legislature, all classes, high and low, wore the chosen badge of their party, consisting, generally, of a feather, a ribbon of one of the national colors, or of a fresh sprig, or flower. It was thus easy to recognize, at the first glance, to which party a man belonged.

In the country of Nesgrad, (that smiling region, which may well be called the garden of Hungary,) during the election which immediately proceeded our king's last breath of faith, a badge was chosen, which, from the poetry of its name, and the beauty of its form, excited in me a lively curiosity. It was a plant found in Lower Hungary, *more especially on the banks of the Danube* and the Theiss. On a slender green stem, scantily decked with leaves, waves a delicately divided feathery flower, which, for softness and flexibility, can only be compared with ostrich or marabout plumes. The soft filaments, which nestle so gently, and the color of which can only be described as flaxen, will partly explain the peculiar name that the flower bears *in Hungary*, namely, "The Orphan Maiden's Hair." Count Joseph Zichy, a young and ardent member of the Left, had brought great quantities of this plant (which continues for years unchanged) from his estates in Lower Hungary to our upland district, where it will not grow; he distributed it as the opposition badge at the election of deputies for the momentuous diet of 1847-48. The flower was so becoming an ornament that many ladies whose husbands or fathers belonged to that party, adorned their riding hats with it; a circumstance which, doubtless, brought over many a youthful proselyte.

One warm autumn evening, I sat with a true-hearted peasant family, before their cottage door. I was to remain with them until the following morning, when I expected to receive a letter which should regulate my movements. Father, mother, and children were *stringing the dark golden, or purple brown spikes of freshly gathered* Turkish maize on long pieces of strong twine, in order, to hang them in festoons from the long straw roof to dry. In the hat of one of the fine active lads waved a most beautiful "*Arca leany laj*" (Orphan Maiden Hair,) at least 18 inches long. The black-eyed Erzsi (Elizabeth) observed, with some pride, when she saw how I admired it, that this flower was not to be found in our stony Nesgrad; and, perhaps, nowhere in such perfection as just here, on the neighboring banks of the river. My former curiosity returned, and I enquired into the origin of its extraordinary name.

It was only after repeated entreaties that my hosts, who, at my question, had assumed quite a solemn air, determined to impart to me the legend that prevails along the shores of the Danube concerning this flower. According to an ancient custom, it might be only related by the grandmother, on the long festive evenings of the Christmas week. As she, however, was now ill, the blooming Erzsi, after assuring us she remembered every syllable of it, was allowed to take her place. The full moon, just rising, quivered on the calm waves of the Danube, and the whole scene gave a half-saddened tone to my mind; that well adapted it for the coming legend.

Erzsi began, in a low voice, to relate as follows:

Not far from here is a large market town, which, with other estates in the country, became the property of a German Count, on his marriage with the only daughter of a *rich magnate*. After the death of this lady—who held some office about the person of the Empress—her husband came *from Vienna to live on the estates*, which he administered during the minority of his two sons, as their guardian. Great alterations were now introduced. The old officials and servants—most of whom had inherited their situations from father to son *for generations*—were replaced by Austrians. Before long not a word of Hungarian was to be heard in the castle; the family itself did not understand a syllable of the language. All judicial proceedings were transacted in German; none of the officials had the slightest acquaintance with our *mother* tongue; and, if the poor peasant brought forward a complaint or a petition, he was not only unable to make himself understood, but was even mocked and insulted on that account. When, thus wounded in his tenderest feeling (his pride in our noble language,) he appealed to the Count himself, he gained but a repetition of the same treatment, only accompanied with increased scorn. The *sole results of every such attempt* was approbation for the officials, and harsh words or blows for the peasant.—Despair fell gradually on the people, like an endless night, and were deep furrows in their haggard faces.

Janos was a game-keeper, and had until now led a life of domestic happiness with his wife and child. He was replaced by an ignorant upstart, better skilled in the arts of fawning and flattery than in those of hunting and woodcraft.

Driven from house and *home, Janos removed* with his family, to a clay hut, on the banks of the Danube, not far from the castle. He tried in many ways to provide for their support; but, like his father and his grandfather, he was only a huntsman. His skill, therefore, was limited to the green forest and his unerring ball.—His utmost efforts in field-working and fishing, brought small gain and great vexation.

His child fell ill, and the blooming cheek of his young wife grew pale from want and anxiety. Janos knew not where to turn. The village doctor had declared meat and nourishing food to be the only medicine for mother and child. The prescription was received in silence; it was given with the coldness and indifference of one who, grown dull to such sad scenes by their frequent repetition, cares little whether the advice he gives can be followed or not.

For many hours after the departure of the doctor, they remained brooding gloomily over his words. The young wife had at last, through sheer weariness, fallen asleep, with her little one on her arm. The huntsman gazed on the mother and child, and two large tears—strange visitants to his proud face—fell down his cheeks on to his dark beard. Suddenly his eye flashed. A resolve seemed to burst, *struggling from* him; his lips grew pale.—Stealthily he arose; and groping in the straw that formed his bed, drew forth a double barrel gun from his concealment;* he threw over his shoulder his large *bundle*,† and, hiding beneath it his gun, pouch, and powder-flask, he hastened through the doorway.

It was already dusk, when the crying of her child for food, awoke Terka *from a feverish sleep*. She raised herself with difficulty, looked around, and saw she was alone. Where was Janos? She knew that for a week he had been without work; what could have induced him to forsake his sick wife? A horrible foreboding, which she could not define, seized her. She rushed out, and called him with a loud voice. There was no answer. She returned to the hut, took the wailing child in her arms, and darted from house to house in the village, asking for her husband. Some had not seen him; others answered with embarrassment, and sought to persuade her to return to the hut. This only rendered the dark image of coming evil the more distinct. Onward and onward, a nameless presentiment seemed to impel Terka toward one fixed spot. Meanwhile, night had completely closed in. The starving child shuddered on the breast of its mother; who, though only half clothed, neither felt the raw night-wind, nor heeded her infant's cry.—She had now arrived in *front* of the Castle; the gates were wide open, but the entrance was filled with a crowd of people. Terka stopped for a moment, and turned her large black eye on the bystanders, who, motionless with terror, were gazing towards the interior of the Castle-yard.

Silence reigned for a moment; a loud, horrible cry then pierced the air—one that seemed rather forced from a sense of powerless rage than from pain. A cold shudder ran through all present; Terka had sunk on her knees, but rose at once; and with the strength of madness, pushing aside her neighbors who sought to detain her, reached the space within.

It was lighted by the *ruby glare of torches*, held by a number of servants who were ranged around. The husband lay, bound with cords, on the ground; and the hissing scourges fell, with fearful rapidity upon him. A few paces distant stood the gray-headed Count, with his two beardless sons. All three appeared to look upon the scene as on an unexpected excitement. If a groan or cry from the poacher (*he had been caught in the act*) caused the executioner, who had been created for the occasion, to pause involuntarily, a heavy blow on his own shoulder, dealt by the high hand of his gracious lord, taught him to do his duty better; and, urged by a feeling of revenge, he visited this insult to himself with threefold force on his victim.

Terka, gazed with vacant eyes; no cry escaped her lips. The storm had loosened her long black hair, which she thrust from her pallid brow as though she wished to see more clearly. Mechanically she drew nearer to her husband—and now, he sees her! A fresh scream of rage burst from him—it was like no human sound!

"Away!" he cried, in the Hungarian tongue, "what would an angel do among demons?"

The young wife made no reply; unconsciously, she opened her arms—the child fell on the stones of the court-yard, and she sat fainting by its side.

Silently, as at the funeral procession of a murdered man, did the neighbors carry the father, mother, and child, all three covered with blood back to their hut. The savage humor of the great lord was for a time at rest.—The streets were empty; no one dared to appear at his door while the mournful train passed. Even those whom humanity had rendered bold enough to take the huntsman to his home, withdrew in anxious haste, fearful of exciting anew the rage awakened in their tyrants.

The injuries which the mother and child had received in their fall to the pavement were fortunately slight; but Janos lay in a burning fever occasioned by his wounds. Wild fancies, full of the terrible events of the evening, and mingled with the ardent desire for revenge, agitated the brain of the sick man. From time to time, Terka laid cooling herbs on the deep, bloody wounds with which his back and shoulders were covered, and then seated herself quietly at the head of the bed.

Day broke at last. The huntsman knew once more the loving hand that so gently touched his brow, and found a smile for the child to which Terka sadly pointed as their consolation. The little one sat on the floor, not far from them, playing with the bright hair that fell in light ringlets on her neck, and the rich abundance of which was the joy and pride of her parents.

Toward noon, the trampling of many horses was heard. The door was flung open, and the forester, who on the previous day had arrested his predecessor, and brought him to the Castle, now entered, accompanied by several youths.

"Your lord commands you," he cried in a tone of peremptory insolence, "instantly to give up the fire-arms which you no doubt still have in the house. The count himself waits without to be witness to your submission."

The huntsman, unable to speak, cast a look of deep meaning on Terka.

"Janos had but one gun," she said, with downward look.

"Wretches, beware! A lie plunges you but deeper in disgrace. Deliver the arms that you persist in concealing."

The huntsman himself now made a sign of denial.

"We have hidden nothing," murmured the young wife, almost inaudibly.

The count had overheard this conversation through the open door. "Drag him forth!" he cried, his voice trembling with rage, "that the hoof of my horse may trample this lying Magyar's soul out of his body. Do you hear? Out with him, or his punishment shall fall on those who hesitate. Let the house be searched," continued he, "and if there be found what he so obstinately denies, he shall pay for it with his life."

The youths seized the sick man and dragged him to the burning sand, which at this place covers the shore. Terka followed.

*According to law, none but the nobles are allowed to keep fire arms, without express permission.

†Hungarian sheepskin.

"Hold!" she cried, as she saw the raised whip of the furious count suspended over the head of her husband. "Hold! one moment—I will fetch what you desire."

She went back into the house. In a few seconds she returned, with a rifle in her hand.

"Here," said she, "is the weapon—and the ball with it!" and, before they were aware, she had taken sure aim, and fired.

The Count shot through the heart, fell from his horse. Janos sprang to his feet; his frantic wife clasping him in her arms, whispered a few words in his ear. In an instant they threw themselves together from the bank into the stream.

Their bodies were never found.

After these terrible events, the deserted child (then five years old) became an object of the tenderest care to the whole village. The inhabitants were incited to this, partly by a natural feeling of compassion; partly by a dim unuttered sympathy, which impelled them to take charge of the child whose unhappy mother had avenged them all. Several times kind-hearted mothers tried to take the child to their homes, intending to regard it as one of their own; but she always returned to the hut of her parents. Neither kind nor harsh treatment could induce her to stay; she always seized the first opportunity to slip away unobserved. When hungry, she went into the village and asked for bread; if this were offered to *her on condition of not returning* to the hut, she sadly bent her head, so beautifully adorned with sunny curls, and went home—*her hunger unappeased*. They asked her often if she did not fear being alone in the solitary hut; she then would smile, and, lifting her dark blue eyes in wonderment to the face of the questioner answer, "Father and mother are with me—you forget; they watch all night that no harm befall me." At last they were obliged to let the strange child have her way; but supplied her regularly and abundantly with food and clothes.

By degrees a kind of awe made the country people shun her. Her strange, reserved nature—the gentle sadness that was spread over her features—the ever-repeated assurance that her parents spent every night with her, gave occasion to rumors of all sorts among the superstitious. It was said that their restless spirits actually rose from their watery grave, to protect the darling they had forsaken. This belief at last prevailed so far, that the people gradually avoided speaking to the girl, or having her in their houses; but everything she required was conveyed to a place, whence she, as if by tacit agreement came to fetch it. This *agreement* coincided entirely with her own inclinations; she did not like the society of human beings, and had no knowledge of their ways. Thus, solitary and companionless, she ripened into a lovely maiden.

From sunrise until evening she was to be seen on the same spot, sitting on the shore, either in a musing, dreamy attitude, *softly murmuring to the waves*, and bending over them, as if listening for a reply; or combing with careful pride her lustrous golden hair, which dipped in the moving mirror of the water, and enveloped her in the sunshine, like a mantle of rays.

Eleven years had elapsed since the day on which the parents of the orphan had met their death. The old Count's oppression, far from being diminished, was redoubled, under the united sway of the two brothers, who vied with each other in inflicting pain and misery.—While Franz was the terror of all the poor who were unable to render their lord the exact amount of money and labor due to him, Wilfred, the younger brother was a libertine of the most licentious nature; who, in his wild passion for the banquet, and the chase, spared neither the goods nor the lands, neither the fields nor the fruits of his vassals. Every holy feeling of humanity seemed to be dried up in these two hearts. The father of a family trembled when Franz ordered him up to the castle, for this was the sure omen of approaching misfortune.—The mother murmured a short prayer, and hastened to conceal herself and her children in the remotest corner of the house, when the snorting of Wilfred's black horse was heard on the castle hill.

One warm Sunday morning, during the harvest time, Wilfred had ridden out with a dozen fleet greyhounds, to course the hare, little caring in his wild mood for the horror with which he filled the pious villagers by this unholy disturbance of the Sabbath. The sport did not prove successful; the dogs had been at fault—the horse had failed in speed—the game had escaped the hunter. *He relieved his ill-temper by pulling at the mouth* of his Arabian horse till it bleed; and giving the dogs, that, aware of their crime, were slinking fearfully away, a taste of the whip. In his obstinate determination to reach his prey, he had ridden farther than usual; now, hungry and vexed, he sought to shorten the way back to the castle by leaping over every obstacle. After proceeding madly on his way for half an hour, a *cool refreshing* breeze suddenly roused the heated rider from his sullen brooding. He looked up and found himself on a sandy road by the bank of the Danube. He was about to slacken his pace, both for his own and his horse's sake, when the animal, shying and starting aside, stopped short.—Surprised at this unusual movement, he looked around for the cause of the horse's fear.

The sight that met his eyes, although far from exciting a similar feeling in him, held him, for some moments motionless. A few paces from him on the grassy hillock, lay the orphan (her head resting on her arm,) unconscious of the rider's approach.

A magical loveliness gleamed from her countenance which was bent toward the stream with an arch smile, such as petted children wear when they venture to play tricks on grave people. Meanwhile, she cast into the water bunches and garlands of wild flowers, which lay heaped in her lap. Her long bright hair, gently borne on the winds, now floated in many filaments around her, and now enveloped in rich shining folds her slender form. The whole apparition was one of entrancing beauty, rare and captivating.

Much less would have sufficed to inflame the excitable heart of the Austrian; he alighted from his horse, and approached the maiden, fearing all the while lest some illusion might be dazzling his senses, and the whole enchantment dissolve into air before he reached it. She did not look up; but continued playing with the flowers.

"Who art thou?" he at length exclaimed, almost trembling with emotion. "Say, art thou woman or immortal?"

There was no answer.

The Count drew nearer, and sat down at her feet.—"Listen!" he resumed, "I feel, by the passionate beating of my heart, that thou art mortal, like myself. I know not whence thou comest, or what thy name. It matters not. Woman reigns but by beauty's power.—Reign over all that is mine, and over me!" With these words he tried to seize her hand. The maiden now looked up for the first time; and on her countenance was depicted only childish vexation at the interruption. "Hush!" she said; "you speak so loud that I cannot hear what they are telling me."

"Leave thy childish play," said the knight carelessly. "Dost thou not hear? Dost thou not understand what I offer thee? I, Count Wilfred, lord of this wide domain, implore thy love. Follow me to my castle, and, let the world say what it will, thou shalt be Lord Wilfred's wife."

The maiden listened thoughtfully to his words; a sad foreboding flitted unconsciously like a shadow over her clear brow. "I do not understand—I know not what you would with me—I feel only that your presence alarms and disturbs me." With these words she turned from him, as though in anger.

The Count stood up, he felt a gush of that impatience which always seized him on the slightest contradiction; but a glance of the fascinating creature before him subdued it.

"Thou art a child, yet a charming, a wondrous child. Understand, then, oh sweet wild maiden! Thou shalt become my wife—thou shalt go with me into my castle—shalt leave this place never to return."

Of all Wilfred had said, the orphan understood only that he purposed to remove her from her home.

In anxious fear she sprung up. "Leave this place!—Depart!" she cried, "Stranger, why torment me with such words? Know you that I am the orphan? Leave me!" she continued, and clasped her hands imploringly, "leave me to myself! Do you not hear?" and she bent, in a listening attitude, over the Danube.—"They murmur. I fear they are displeased with me." She threw herself weeping on her knees: "Be not angry with me, loved ones! Never will the orphan leave this place!"

A shudder ran through the Knight. A dim recollection began to dawn on his mind. Involuntarily, his thoughts reverted his father, who had been murdered on these banks. The details of the awful event had always, so far as was possible, been concealed from him and his brother. Why do the shade of his father now rise to his imagination, dark and bloody!

"Thou little fool," he exclaimed, "thou little frantic fool! Art thou really so unacquainted with men and the world as not to know that each of my words is a thunderbolt, before which every will trembles and is silent? I tell thee thou must follow me."

With these words, he clasped the maiden in his arms, and sought to draw her away.

The orphan sprang up. The anger of outraged modesty glowed on her cheek; her dark blue eye flashed as if it would annihilate the insolent intruder.

"Help!" she cried; "help! Am I quite forsaken?"

On the surrounding heights appeared groups of country people on their way to the neighboring church, who, anxious spectators of the unequal contest, ventured not to stay their dread master.

"Thou struggle st in vain, mischevous little witch!" exclaimed Wilfred, as he strove to lift her on his horse.

"Help!" cried the maiden again.

The groups on the hills crowded together. The bells of the village church began to sound the summons to the holy service.

With a violent movement of despair, the orphan had succeeded in disengaging herself, and had gained the brink of the stream.

"I understand it," shouted the Count; "but though art too beautiful to become the prey of fellows that shall not escape me so!"

He roughly grasped her long, silken hair, and wound it several times around his right hand. "Now fly!" he triumphantly exclaimed; "call thy spirits to the aid!"

The maiden trembled in every limb. "My parents! my parents!" she cried. "O, help your child!"

All suddenly—as when a huge swallow, in the pool of boiling, sends to the surface foam and bubbles—the stream began to seethe and heave; its color changing to a dull grey; a hollow plashing sound was heard; and an odor of decay rose from the waters. The orphan uttered a cry of joy; stretched her arms as towards a visible object, and sunk into the stream.

A shriek of horror burst from the tyrant; the luxuriant tresses remained in his hand! Paleness of death, he staggered several paces backward. "Lord, be merciful to me!" he stammered, with halting tongue, and fell to the ground in a swoon. His hand relaxed its hold, and the delicate fair hair, carried by the wind, flew along the shore, and rested on hill and bush.

The bells were still calling to church; but the people, excited and trembling at the miracle they had witnessed, quick down, and implored from heaven forgiveness for the wretched culprit.

Count Wilfred soon after made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre, from which he never returned. A few years more, and his elder brother breathed his last, after a long illness, surrounded in his dying moments only by unsympathising men, whom he had taught to feel toward him nothing but hatred and a longing for revenge. The property reverted to the State.

But maidens, ever since this monstrous event, have found along the shores of the Danube, a new flower, the long, flaxen filaments of which so closely resemble the Orphan Maiden's Hair that they have given it that name.

Erzsi ceased. Meanwhile the moon had fully risen, and softly illuminated the stream and its green shores.—Here and there between the reeds were seen the delicate light flowers, the history of which she had related; and which, gently stirred by the evening wind, bore testimony to the truth of the Hungrian legend.

It was late—*my hosts retired to rest*; but I *remained* long on my seat before the house, and let the rushing current of the Danube, and the sighing of the reeds, repeat to me the legend I had heard.

Observing the Sabbath.

"And ye shall call the Sabbath a delight, Holy of the Lord, honorable."

"Don't accept the invitation sent you to that Sunday excursion, Harry."

"What a solemn phiz, Fan!—why not? The better the day the better the deed."

"My dear coz, if the fourth commandment has no restraining power, then avoid it for its vulgarity. Depend upon it, it is the more coarse and unrefined portion of the community who outrage the feelings of church going people by Sabbath desecration. Let good taste do for you from it, Harry: if I must resort to so weak an argument, when so many better ones are on my side."

"Well: but coz, I have already given my word that I will accept."

"Break it then; you owe allegiance to a friend who has a prior claim."

"Now, Fan, if I would do it for any body, I would do it for you; but, do you know, I don't believe in Sunday, and in going to meeting?"

"Your mother did, Harry."

"Yes—I—know," said he thoughtfully; "and strange as it may seem to you, that is the reason I don't.—When I was a 'little shaver,' Sunday was the gloomiest day in the calendar to me. From sunrise to sunset, we were scarcely allowded to wink. As soon as we were dressed, we were seated in a row, with our Bibles, catechisms and hymn books. Even religious newspapers were prohibited: and we would as soon have thought of dancing a hornpipe on the pulpit stairs, as stepping over the threshold of the door, except to church. There we sat, repeating hymns, creeds, and commandments, till the bell summoned us to a change of scene: and that was a very bold urchin who dared stop to pluck a tempting daisy or buttercup by the roadside. Our patriarchal pastor was fond of disentangling knotty theological snarls, and diving beyond his depth, in the doctrines of election and depravity. Our childish minds refused to follow in these labyrinthiae mazes (though we had sundry pulls by the ears, *and raps* on the knuckles, by the way of reminders.) Amid all this "strong meat," the 'milk for babies,' (ordered by the infant-loving Saviour,) was quite overlooked.

"Our Sunday dinner was looked forward to as a sort of juvenile 'millenium;' though our inclination to prolong it, indefinitely, was unceremoniously cut short, by sending us back to our little chairs and big catechisms. The advent of a vagrant fly, or a profane mosquito, was hailed with an internal thanksgiving, as affording a convenient respite for the study of anatomy and natural history; stray leaves of 'Tom Thumb,' 'Mother Goose,' and 'Sinbad the Sailor,' occasionally found their way between the pages of more doctrinal reading; and the soporific tendency of a second sermon from our regimentative pastor, bade defiance to every attempt of our vigilant parents to keep us from emigrating to the land of Nod.

"With what anxiety and impatience we watched for the disappearance of 'Old Sol' behind the hills!

"What a welcome release for overtasked spirits; when stretching of wearied limbs, as his last golden beam was lost in the twilight; with what a feeling of complete, though unutterable enjoyment we threw ourselves on the grass beneath the old apple tree, or explored the meadow behind the house, or drove 'old brindle' home from pasture! and when we crept into our little beds at night, what sweet, blissful dreams we had upon that sentence in father's prayer, that announced Heaven to be one eternal Sabbath! Oh, coz, Sunday was made a weariness to my boyhood."

Very true, thought I, sorrowfully, as he gaily waved an adieu; the cord was drawn too tightly, and thus it rebound! And yet it is an old fashioned error, to point with her finger to the other extreme at the present day. Discretion and wisdom mark out a middle path.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

From the Boston Advertiser.

City of Erie—New Court House—Reminiscences of the old one.

In the last Erie (Pa.) *Observer*, we notice an account of the laying up of the corner stone of a new Court House in that city. This fact—or rather the mention of the Court House—called up a long array of reminiscences connected with the old structure which set us to looking, three years or more, could agents common to every country. Erie is comparatively an old town—perhaps as much—but the one without it was twenty-five years ago. And the recollections were those connected with the courts of Judges, Lawyers and Juries.

When we first commenced hewing trees in the woods, which is now Erie, enough was a small portion, but various additions there and there were made, indeed before the commencement of the present Buildings. It was one of a pretty large number of old frame buildings about the place—but cases of debt, and by no means plentiful "shinning Korns" to fight, so to speak, kindled up by their ire for a little matter of punishment.

After the erection of the County Court, a most important [illegible] was established which not unfrequently drew about it some very remarkable men from [illegible] Meadville, in relation to matters of the people in the county. The Court House was then the centre of the town, and therein did we sup [illegible] the interior of the Bar—one of the richest specimens of the professions, but most desperate members of Minerva that ever oil duty ever created. Among the [illegible] we recollect Ralph [illegible] and A. F. [illegible] whose forces of powers were greatly to excite the [illegible]

As we have intimated, it [illegible] to become [illegible] Among the "Recollections" [illegible] George M——, a man of [illegible] Judge M——, was of the [illegible] Pennsylvania to [illegible] would have it, [illegible] a question of an account with a publisher, a quarrel [illegible] M—— [illegible] by the rights of official [illegible] The consequence [illegible] appointed on the calendar [illegible] with an assault and battery [illegible] was [illegible] found guilty. [illegible] the Court [illegible] but he was extreme [illegible] such a case [illegible] talk in the [illegible] M—— with a most [illegible] countenance [illegible] the learned Judge with—"Well, please your honor to give the sum [illegible] you think the items!" The "items" were "omitted" and a sum of $25 rendered—[illegible] which the [illegible] with a [illegible]

At the same time there was found, on the calendar, two assaults and batteries standing against the name of Zachens J——, an [illegible] man, whose [illegible] section of the State, thought a paper to take certain liberties with the bodies of others when things did not go, as he phrased it, "on the square."

When the affairs was to be disposed of—that is when the sentence was to be pronounced, the name of Zachens J. was called three several times without any answer, when upon the Judge with considerable impatience, told an officer to bring the party into Court. After a while the officer presented "Old Zach," as he was familiarly called, to the notice of the Court. At once a reprimand was commenced by asking "Zach" why he was not in attendance, but before he got through with the preliminaries, "Old Zach" with a most grotesque bow begged of his honor the privilege of an explanation, and without waiting for the assent of the Court, proceeded to say that he went down to Laird's—a public house—and there unexpectedly found a man to whom he owed a licking. That he was fearful he should not have another chance to make payment, and therefore he went into him at once—saluting, with a couckle, "and the truth is Judge, it took me longer than I expected!" This speech produced a general outbreak of laughter in which the Judge, after several attempts to look angry, heartily joined, and "Old Zach" escaped the lecture intended for his special benefit. Once more, and the old Court House is left to its fate with all the reminiscences clustering around it.

On a certain trial on the result of which depended a considerable amount of property, it became necessary to examine, with more than ordinary scrutiny, the character of a Mrs. M——, a widow of much shrewdness, but not of the best reputation for probity and truth. To accomplish a point it was important to weaken her testimony, hence persons were brought forward in the way of impeachment. One of these witnesses was an elderly Yankee from Connecticut—an original in every sense, by the name of Abel W——. He was a most inveterate stutterer, and when not expressing, always stood sat with his eyes completely closed. On this occasion he was placed in the box, which was no sooner done than he threw his head back and went to sleep.

The Lawyer after regarding him contemptuously for a moment, came out with—

"What have you known in relation to the character of Mrs. M——?"

Opening his eyes slowly as if reluctantly arousing from a pleasurable nap, he replied:

"I-I-I ne-ne-ne-never kn-kn-knew and go-good of her!"

And went right to sleep again. The Court, Bar, Jury and spectators joined in the laughter, and poor Mrs. M.'s testimony was damned forever.

But we are growing garrulous over the old court house away out in Erie, yet the reader will pardon us for "auld lang syne." Peace to the old temple of joke, jest, and justice! Like the writer of this, it is fading into the "sere and yellow leaf."

☞ Not long since two ladies were on a downward trip, on board the Missouri steamer. One of them had a baby about three months old. She said her husband had been gone to California about two years and a half.

"How old is that baby?" said the other.

"About three months old."

"I thought you said your husband had been gone to California two years and a half."

"Oh, yes he has; but he went

Political and General News.

From the American Celt and Catholic Citizen,

Dealings with the Demagogues.

The Demagogical attempt of Robinson and his employers, to array the Catholics of the United States, in factious hostility to one of the great parties of citizens, and thus to compromise our Holy Religion, and the whole present generation of American Catholics, has received a merited rebuke from the Catholic Pastor and people, of Concord, N. H. We insert below their letter, in answer to inquiries addressed them from Wisconsin.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 13, 1852.

T. JOHN WHITE, Esq., Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

Dear sir: Understanding that an impression has obtained in Wisconsin to a considerable extent and especially among the portion of your people that are Catholics, that General Franklin Pierce, of this state, was unfriendly to Catholics, as a religious sect, and that an attempt has been made to hold him responsible for the odius religious test contained in the constitution of this state; the undersigned Catholic citizens of Concord deem it our duty to say that the Catholics of this State and of New England, and especially that portion of them that are of his political opinions, entertain for him the highest respect as a politician and a man. Especially do they feel under great obligation to him for his powerful efforts in the convention to expunge that odius "test" from the constitution of New Hampshire, and for his efforts before the people to have the amendment to the constitution adopted which provided for striking out the religious test. An impression of the kind indicated, does General Pierce great injustice, and we regret that, for partisan purposes, he has been thus misrepresented.

We send this to you, not for electioneering or partisan purposes, but as a simple act of justice to one of the strongest opponents the odius "test" has in New Hampshire, and to one of the most liberal and tolerant of its citizens.

We have been present in several meetings, and at the last town meeting, when this proposed amendment was submitted to the people, and have heard General Pierce address the people in favor of abolishing the "test;" and any representation that he is opposed to striking out that test, or that he has not exerted himself to have that test abolished, must proceed either from profund ignorance or malicious misrepresentation of the man, his character and course in relation to this test question.

(Signed)

Christopher Hart,	John Geenty.
Thos. McGrath,	Patrick Lummmers,
Michael Durning,	Michael McCabe.
Martin Lawler,	D. Flynn,
James Hart,	Thomas Clark,
Wm. Connolly,	Patrick Mehan,
Thomas Mumford,	Luke Benson,
Thomas Murphy,	John Gallagher,
Richard Wheelehan,	William Sheehann,
James Leahy,	Michael Murphiv.
Timothy Lynch,	Barnard McDonald,
Charles O'Bryon,	Barnard Callance,
Owen Garland,	John Lynch,
Martin Carey,	Barney Halpin,
John Thompson,	Philip Halpin,
John Murphy,	James McCone,
Thomas Thompson,	Richard Lunird,
Edmond Sullivan,	Patric McCone.

I, the undersigned, resident Catholic pastor of Manchester and Concord, N. H., certify that the above signed gentlemen are citizens of Concord, and know them to be citizens of good standing and Catholics, and moreover I fully concur with the sentiments expressed in their statement of facts relative to the course of Gen. Pierce.

(Signed) WM. McDONALD.
Catholic Pastor.

August 16th, 1852.

This document establishes forever the real character of Robinson and his organ, the *Irish American* (better known as the *Whiskey Advertiser*)—That paper was the only one in the United States, paris ruig to be Irish, which *published* Robinson's long libel on General Pierce, "the most dishonest electioneering document of the season," as the *Pilot* called it. The mode of publication was characteristic. It was headed "Advertisement," and covered a whole page of the paper in question. Was it paid for? If so, how much was paid? If so, by whom? Was it the author or the Whig committee that paid? And what was their *motive*, in paying for the exclusive possession of a page of type, for the benefit of "Irish citizens?" Here is a nasty intrigue, and ought to be sifted. The Irish citizens of New York are not the men, we take them for, if they do not get to the bottom of it.

Mr. Lynch's diplomacy, is quite equal to his accomplishments. What *his* conscience does not allow him to publish as intelligence, he calls—"advertisement," and prints it. By this method he saves his conscience, and gets well paid for it. He is the Dugald Dalgarty of Newspapers. Capt Dugald being asked by the Spaniard to change his religion declined to do so, as they offered no increase of pay "*for the injury done his conscience.*" Honest Mr. Lynch, could not possibly be a party to deceiving his countrymen—unless—he were paid for it. The cash being forthcoming he surrendered at discretion. As the dollars entered his scruples departed, and Mr. Robinson had an audience for his sentiments, wherever Mr. Lynch's paper had a reader. The one gathered the audience and held the hat, while the other mountebank, tumbled and grimaced within the Tent, for his weekly wages.

Oh, the Demagogues! it was high time to expose them, and prevent further mischief. If the *Celt* never done a good act, besides detecting such a pair of rogues, it would be worthy of the thanks of all gentlemen, who detest party claptrap and electioneering calumny.

Interesting from Havana.

By the arrival at this port, yesterday evening, of the steamship Empire City, Capt. Windle, from New York via Havana, we have received dates from the latter city to the 18th inst.

The arrests on charge of conspiracy continue to be made, and some were reported to have been shot on Saturday last. All vessels going out of port were diligently searched;

There were but few American vessels in the port of Havana, and freights were very dull; to Cowes and a market, nominally 35s. to 40s. for small vessels; to Trieste, £2 for small vessels; to United States, 50c. per box.

We have seen a private letter, written by a gentleman in Havana, entitled to all credit, from which we make the following extracts:

"I hope it will not be long before I see you in the *siempre fiel Ciudad de la Habana*, which name, by the by, I think it no longer deserves, for if you could only hear the Creoles, who never talked as big as they do now, you would imagine that they were really in earnest in their threats to rise in revolution all over the Island, some time in November next. About seventy persons in all, including six or eight women, have been arrested within the last month. The Government, in its search for the press from which is issued the *Voz del Pueblo*, found some powder and ball cartridges in a house near the seashore, on the Calzada San Lazaro, which led to more being discovered under the bed of a lady in Regla. These discoveries have somewhat alarmed the Government, as you will observe by the ill-natured and menacing editorial, published "by authority," in the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 13th, to which I would refer you. Notwithstanding all their endeavors, they have not yet been able to discover the parties concerned in the publication of the *Voz del Pueblo*. The Creoles, as I said before, are talking very big, but I fear that little reliance can be placed on them. I was told yesterday, however, by a person for whom I have the greatest respect, that some of the most influential Spaniards have lately begun to think, that as it is almost impossible for Spain to retain the island much longer, it would be to their interest, in case of a change, to be on the Creole side of the question. Several secret meetings had already been held by them, which, having reached the ears of the Government, may be the cause of the menacing editorial I spoke of.—Let that be as it may, the Government seem to have got hold of some information which it considers of sufficient importance to justify it in issuing the most stringent orders, and they now search not only the houses, but even the persons of individuals suspected."

The menacing editorial to which the writer refers, is published in the *Gaceta*, the organ of the Government, and copied into the *Diario*, with editorial comments by the latter. It purports to be an answer to allegations made by the Havana correspondent of the New York *Sun*, and denies that anything like general dissaffection to the Government exists on the Island. It then refers to the revolutionary paper, the *Voz de Pueblo*, comments on its appearance, and endeavors to refute its "calumnies" on the Government. The *Voz* said, in one of its numbers, that the Government, in order to revenge itself on the cubans, had Caused many of the young men imprisoned in its dungeons to perish beneath the lash; that ladies had been insulted in their houses, and that persons of the highest character had been stopped in their carriages and searched; but with all this labor and cruelty, it had not been able to discover their plans. To this the *Gaceta* answers:

"We will leave the task of exposing these falsehoods to the prisoners themselves. But we will say that the Government, from the appearance of the first number of the *Voz*, knew who were engaged in its publication, but, with that prudence and moderation which never abandoned it, did not wish to proceed against them until they were better known. Now that it has placed its finger on the ulcers, it has acted with dignity, and with a moderation unmerited by those who have provoked its justice and the public execration."

It then goes on to ridicule the assertion made by the *Sun's* correspondent, that the Government had ordered $20,000 reward for the discovery of the conductors of the *Voz del Pueblo*, contending that the Government has means enough at its command, without offering a reward. The article concludes as follows:

"In one thing only is the *Sun* or its correspondent correct, and that is when it says that the editors of the *Voz* published it at the hazard of their lives.—The government of the Island is strong, and the representative of our lady the Queen here is determined to cause the laws and the integrity of the nation to be respected; not only because it is his duty to do so, but because in doing so, he secures the happiness of the country. He will be inexorable, therefore, with those who, in any manner, conspire against this sacred object. Where crime is found, judgment will follow, legally, but unfailingly, even to purification; and wherever the criminals are found, there will the avenging sword of justice fall, without discrimination."

The *Diario* endorses all the *Gaceta* says, of course, and adds a few strictures of his own. The singularity of this language, and the menacing tone of the concluding paragraph, would seem to favor the idea advanced by the writer, from whose letter we have quoted, that some influential Spaniards were engaged in the conspiracy. The Government would hardly waste so much breath in warning the Creoles, with whom they are accustomed to deal in a summary manner.—*New Orleans Picayune*.

Gen. Scott "In the hands of his Friends."

It is stated that *during a whig meeting held in* the interior of New York since Gen. Scott has been *nominated*, a scene took place that cannot soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it, or by those who have heard of it. The usual speeches were made in favor of Scott—the usual abuse heaped upon Pierce—and the usual proceedings had. Finally an eloquent speaker, residing in the neighborhood, was called to the stand, and during his address was loudly cheered. He declared that General Pierce had fainted from terror in Mexico, and was especially effective in demonstrating to his own satisfaction that the democratic party had been disgraced by the nomination of the able and distinguished son of New Hampshire. Hardly had the huzzas with which this harrangue was received been given before a noise was heard on the outskirts of the meeting, to which all eyes were soon attracted. The noise was found to proceed from one of the local whig leaders, who, with great energy and passion, vociferated his determination never to vote for General Scott. The last speaker was called down to tranquilize the angry recusant, and to ascertain the cause of his sudden conversion. "Why, friend———; why will you vote for General Scott?" "Because," exclaimed the other, "I cannot vote for any man for President, *who utters a falsehood!*" "What!" said the orator, "General Scott guilty of telling a falsehood?! You must be clean daft to make such a charge against *such a man.*" "Well, sir," said the offended whig, "I repeat it. I cannot vote for Scott, or any man who deals in falsehood." "Explain yourself," said the crowd. "I will do so," he replied: "Here is my friend," turning to the last orator, "whom I have known all my life: he is a good citizen, an honest man and a sound Whig. I have confidence in him. He tells you, and all of us, that Pierce is a coward—that he is not fit to be President—that he is a man of bad character. I believe my old friend.—But on the other side is General Scott, whom I never saw, whom I do not know personally, and who tells the country that Pierce is a brave man, and behaved as such in Mexico; and, also, that he is eminently competent for the office of President of the United States. I believe my neighbor and my friend, the speaker who last spoke; and if I believe him, why then, General Scott must occupy in my mind the position of uttering a deliberate falsehood. This is my reason for not voting for Scott."

SCRAPS FROM HISTORY.—In 1797, the party now calling itself Whig, came into power, under the elder Adams. After a fair trial of four years, they were turned out to grass like old Nebuchadnezzar, with the brand of the beast on them, and their famous alien and sedition law was repealed by the Democratic Congress under Jefferson.

In 1825, the younger Adams was elected President, not by the people, but by Congress, and after four years trial, that administration went into retirement, with the brand of unfaithful upon it.

In 1840, under promise of good times, plenty of good pay—aided by log cabins and hard cider—Whiggery again got power and created a bankrupt law, by which all the scamps in the Whig party cut loose from and repudiated their debts. They also passed two laws, chartering banks of the United States; but, thank fortune, and "*honest* John Tyler," both were vetoed.

In 1848, by *careful concealment* of principles, Whiggery again stole into power, and on the fourth of March next, Whiggery will again be hurled from power.

Four times has Whiggery been trusted with power, and every time it has proved unfaithful. The destinies of this Republic never have been and never will be, during two consecutive Presidential terms, entrusted to a party so reckless—so devoid of political honesty, as the so-called Whig party—and the candid among them, in their hearts, admit this to be in the nature of a *fixed fact*.

AN INCIDENT.—It is reported that at a Whig meeting held a few days ago, at a flourishing village in the interior, one of their orators thought it his duty to charge General Pierce with weakness and cowardice. He said it was unfortunate that the General had fainted at every point where his services were needed. At this interesting point of the discussion, a plain, determined looking man arose, and said he wanted to speak a word to the flippant orator.

"I belonged," said he, "to the fifteenth regiment in Mexico; and am a Whig; but the man that calls Frank Pierce a *coward shall fight me anyhow!*"

"Why," said the frightened speaker, "I certainly have heard many persons say, what I have here asserted."

"No matter," rejoined the indignant soldier, "you must swallow your words or fight me. The man does not live, that could with impunity call Frank Pierce a coward in my presence."

The orator faintly said he must have been misinformed, but really, Zacariah Chandler, the Whig candidate for Governor, had told him so. Never did Frank Pierce misapply a penny more completely than when he squandered it on young Chandler. *The ungrateful little vagabond!—Detroit Free Press.*

☞ As a carriage containing a party of Yorkers was crossing the suspension bridge across the Niagara, during the storm of Satuday last, and when about half-way over, the bridge was struck by a gust with appalling fury. The wind blew a perfect tornado, while the air was densely filled with driving hail and rain, and so potent was the wind that the bridge swayed laterally to and fro, ten or a dozen feet, making one giddy with its vibrations.—So appalling was the commotion that the horses stopped and finally fell upon their sides on the bridge, while the driver, in the extremity of his terror, seemed incapable of making the least effort to move from the perilous spot. The inmates of the carriage could with difficulty keep their seats, and for a short time expected nothing else but to be precipitated into the surging waters below.

☞ The Bangor *Whig* tells of a remarkable crop of wheat, grown in that State, and averaging one hundred bushels to the acre. The seed was sown in one town, and the crop reaped in another—the farm in the interim having been set off from the town of Brewer and added to Holden.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

G. W. WOODWARD, of Luzerne County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. HOPKINS, of Washington County.

☞ We invite attention to the call for a meeting of Adopted Citizens, on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of forming an auxillary "Hickory Club." The nomination of Gen. Scott, who was so "fired with indignation" towards that class of voters that he set down in his "parlor in the Astor House" and wrote an address to rally a "Native" party, is an event which should "rally" every adopted citizen against him. Whoope to see a general attendance.

☞ Our *Gas Works are progressing finely*; giving evidence by the energy with which they are being prosecuted, that we shall not long be compelled to choose darkness rather than light.

State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention re-assembled a Harrisburg last week for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, viz: Judge Coulter, dec'd, and a candidate for Canal Commissioner, viz: William S. Wright, dec'd. The utmost harmony, we are pleased to learn, pervailed throughout the deliberations. For the first office, Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, at present occupying the Bench by appointment, was nominated by acclamation. For Canal Commissioner, Hon. WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington county, upon the third ballot, received the nomination. Both of these nominations are admirable. Judge WOODWARD is one of the ablest jurists in the State, while WILLIAM HOPKINS, is a man of more talent than any candidate ever yet nominated by either party for that office. He has represented Washington county several years in the legislature—has been speaker of the House—is an eloquent and sound orator, a good writer, and a first rate business man. His election to the Canal Board will be an event of which Pennsylvania will be justly proud.

Hon. C. B Curtis

We are pleased to learn that this gentleman, in the present Congress representing this district, has been renominated in the new district composed of Warren, Clarion, &c. Mr. C. has been one of the best representatives Pennsylvania has, in the House—always attentive to his duty, never occupying the time by useless speeches, but ready when necessary to defend the interests of his State and constituents. We shall be pleased to record his election!

☞ "*The American Celt and Catholic Citizen*," published in Buffalo "with the approbation of the Rt Rev. Bishop Timon," and edited by T. D. McGee, Esq is one of the best Irish-American papers we know of. Mr. McGee is a writer of great force, an independant thinker, and his paper is admirably conducted in every department. If any of our friends wish to subscribe for it we will cheerfully forward their names. Specimen numbers seen at No. 9, Brown's Hotel.

The Whig Gathering at Harbor creek.

Our whig friends endeavored to get up a monster demonstration at Harborcreek on Saturday last: but like every thing else they have attempted this year, it *fizzled!* In the language of Walker, at the Court House in the evening after they returned—"It was'nt like 1840—nor like '44—no, nor like '48." It was, however, very much like '52!—great cry and little feathers! They sent abroad for speakers; they plastered their flaming handbills on every school-house and four-corners in the county—the railroad, to facilitate the business, generously put the fare down and back to half-price—but it all would not do—the people did not turn out—they had other work to do, and so they staid at home! The whole assemblage, as counted by a friend on the ground, amounted to about 200, all told; half of them ladies, attracted to the spot no doubt to hear the "famous speakers" from abroad;—and the other half Democrats, boys and enthusiastic whigs. "Times aint now as they use to was," are they?

☞ The *Gazette* tells us that the Democratic meeting on Thursday night last week, was a "stupendous failure"—"a fizzle." It does this upon information of others. Now, we would barely suggest that whig "information" to 1852, is not very reliable. In this instance we know it is not, for there were more voters signed the constitution, after the close of the meeting that evening, than the whigs have had at any meeting of the Scott Club this summer. It was just such a "fizzle" as we like—it showed that the "boys have come over."

The Nomination for Congress.

To the best of our knowledge and belief our harmonious friends, the whigs, did not succeed in making a nomination for Congress last week at Waterford. They commenced on Thursday, and kept it up, with some occasional intermissions to sleep, eat and drink, until some time Friday night. On every ballot Dick had five votes—Walker five! At last they got tired, and the Crawford delegation left, leaving a polite note that when they got rested they would meet the delegates from Erie at Edenboro. And so ended the first lesson. When the next is given out, we'll repeat it; in the mean time, we advise the *friends of Gen. Dick to look out*—"there's chaiting around the board."

Reminiscences of our Old Court House.

If our readers wish a hearty laugh, let them turn to our first page and read Maj. Bumphrey's reminiscences of our old Court House, copied from the Rochester *Advertiser*. To our "oldest inhabitants," we have no doubt these "jokes and jibes" will awaken to renewed life recollections of a by-gone age, there painted, but long since forgotten. The writer has been long a stranger to Erie and her old Court House, nevertheless he paints men and scenes to the life. Many of the actors in the jokes he tells, have long since paid the debt of nature, but some are yet alive to attest to the fidelity of the picture drawn. "Old Zack," for instance, is yet in the land of the living, a constant reader of the *Observer*, and although the "flesh may be weak," we have no doubt the *spirit* is as willing as ever to "go over to Laird's" and pay all just debts of like character. What a laugh he will have over the Major's reminiscences, though!

☞ Because we answered Mrs. Caudle, of the "*Advertiser*" according to her folly, that irritable lady still continues her lectures. Poor thing, a dose of "yarb tea," or a little paregoric, would undoubtedly steady her nerves and enable her to sleep better o nights. We suggest, therefore, that the family physician of the great whig party be called in at once, and prescribe before, as our Irishman would say, she "makes an ass of herself intirely."

☞ FIZZLED.—The great mass convention that was to have come off here on the 10th of September, and about which the Buffalo *Express* and the *Gazette*, got up a great deal of "soft talk," has f-i-z-z-l-e-d—dwindled down to the small end of nothing:—i. e. a county meeting. O, what a fall was there my countrymen!

☞ PRETTY GOOD.—Upon learning last week that the whigs of Erie were coming down to teach them how to eat "soup," the Pierce boys of Harborcreek gathered together and went to the woods and selected a very nice straight "young Hickory," some 65 feet in length; this they drew near the Depot at Beeley's, and after attaching a Pierce and King flag, raised it; and there it now stands, with its free flag floating in the breeze, a gentle yet significant hint that the Pierce boys of Harborcreek will be on hand in November.

The Webster Movement.

We are daily asked, "What will Webster do?"—the inquirer referring, of course, to the Presidential question. Will he throw his influence for Scott, or will he remain neutral, and passively allow his friends to bring him upon the course for a Presidential heat? These are important inquiries, and we can answer them only by giving facts, and then all can draw their own conclusions. The reader—at least the political reader—is aware that he has never given the least sign that he would support Scott—on the contrary every indication has been of an opposite character. The papers in his interest in Boston have repeatedly and perseveringly denied that he approves of the nomination, or will support it. He, himself, has appointedly two anti-Scott whig papers in the South, to publish the laws and treaties of the United States, since the nomination at Baltimore. One of these papers is in North Carolina, and it carries at its mast-head the names of Webster and Graham—the other is in Tennessee, and it supports Pierce and King. These facts, coupled with the tone of his organs at home, are indicative of anything but a friendly feeling toward Gen. Scott's nomination! But there are much stronger circumstances which go to show that Mr. Webster will yet be brought before the country as a *fourth* candidate for President. A late number of the Boston *Post* contains the proceedings of a whig meeting held in Boston the night previous. It was convened by regular notice, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the city or Boston at the whig convention to be holden at Worcester this week, and to elect a county committee for the ensuing year. During the progress of the meeting, one of the prominent friends of Mr. Webster spoke of presidential preferences, and announced that, whatever electoral ticket the whigs might nominate at the convention, there were those who would feel bound to get up another electoral ticket. This declaration is significant, and shows that the difficulty in the whig party of Massachusetts is deep-seated; and it does not arise from any rivalries between persons and cliques as to the composition of the electoral ticket, but from the character of the whig nomination made by the Baltimore Convention, and its antecedents, and from the exigencies of the whig party growing out of that nomination. And what is more significant still, during the excitement which the allusion to presidential preferences gave rise to, a call was made for three cheers for Gen Scott, and it was not responded to. This is a noteworthy circumstance, and full of evil omen to the Scott party.

Upon the heels of this, we find in the Boston *Courier*, Mr. Webster's special organ, the following emphatic and significant language:

THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.—We have taken some pains to inquire into the present position of the Webster movement, and now desire to state, for the information of those who take an interest in this matter, that there are now subscribed to a call for a public meeting to nominate a Webster electoral ticket, the names of three thousand legal voters, of all classes and professions.

We understand, moreover, that the persons who are actively engaged in this movement are still employed in canvassing the public sentiment. This is wise. We should be sorry to see a public meeting called for the purpose of nominating Mr. Webster until there has been accumulated a decided weight of evidence in favor of such a course of action which cannot be withstood. There is no reason for haste, and there is much reason for being strong. We say to our friends of this movement, therefore, go on in the collection of signatures to your call—you have already enough for encouraging efforts, and enough for proof that sensible, wise, independent, and solid men are with you. Go on with this part of your work, and roll up a call that will ring through the land.

This is pertinent, and to the point; and if we had anything else, would be evidenced sufficient to show that there is a pretty severe "fire in the rear" of the "military candidate." But there is more evidence—evidence extorted from the Scott men by the chagrin and mortification they feel. In the report of the debate on the printing bill in the Senate, on the 25th, as published in the *Republic*, we find the following extraordinary passage:

Mr. Douglas said that complaints were made that in the departments the work was given out to political favorites, regardless of the question of who was the lowest bidder.

Mr. Mangum said he had not heard of it before; it might be so. *There were pretty paltry things done in the departments sometimes.* Very recently a paltry, contemptible thing had been done by the great man of the whig party—by mean the Secretary of State—an act unworthy of him, unworthy of his position, and disgraceful to the party, so far as his act could be so, which was only to a limited extent; but which very shortly would be not to any extent. He then earnestly opposed the bill.

The Washington *Union*, in remarking upon this unparalleled attack, says that Hon. Mr. Mangum is the acknowledged chief and leader of the southern Scott whigs. He was the chairman of the Scott whig congressional *caucus*, and he it was *who ruled the Compromise resolution out of order*; which decision caused the *first* secession of several of the most influential southern whigs.—Mr. Mangum, moreover, as one of the most experienced and considerate members of the Senate, and often called to preside over its deliberations, cannot have used the above astonishing language in regard to Mr. Webster, except upon some extreme provocation, fancied or real, of a political character; and indeed cannot be presumed to have spoken at all except upon full consultation with the gentlemen associated with him in the leadership of the Scott wing of the whig party, and probably with Gen Scott himself. Arguing from these premises, continues the *Union*, it is quite impossible, of course, that Mr. Webster's friends, or any of them, should give now any countenance to a movement or organization in the whig party which not only, through its most authoritative representatives, denounces Mr. Webster on the floor of the Senate in terms the most harsh and contemptuous, but *even assures to rend him out*—him, Daniel Webster—out of the whig ranks! We suppose it to be undoubted at this time that at least four-out of five of all the whigs of all the southern States greatly prefer Mr. Webster as President, or as candidate for the presidency, to General Scott. *Mr. Webster has just been nominated by a State convention in Georgia*—the most important State in the whole South to the whig party—as the only candidate who can *keep the whig party there still in existence;* and the telegraph brings us intelligence that the central and leading whig organ in the State, which has heretofore done its best for Gen. Scott, has now been fairly forced to place the name of Mr. Webster at the head of its columns. Mr. Webster's name is also regularly before the whigs of North Carolina for their support; and there can be little doubt that in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida, Webster movements of a decisive character are already made, or are in progress. In Maryland no demonstration in favor of Mr Webster has yet been made, though we suppose it to be admitted that to the whigs of that State Mr. Webster would, as a candidate, be almost as acceptable as Gen. Scott is objectionable. At the North, the Webster movement thus far seems to have been principally confined to the State of Massachusetts and the cities of New York and Philadelphia. In these important localities it probably can at this moment command a greater amount of means for election purposes than are within the reach of the Scott wing of the whigs. It is impossible to doubt that the Webster movement is also regarded with favor by vast masses of the whig force in the "rural districts," though these have not yet spoken fully, having yielded to the aggressive and imperious spirit of the "higher law" element in the whig ranks, which rallies upon General Scott, and which has now, with characteristic vigor and audacity, resolved upon an open assault upon Mr. Webster on the floor of the Senate. In estimating, however, the relative force of the two wings of the whig party, as headed respectively by Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, and Gen. Scott and Mr. Seward, it should be born in mind that the Sewardite force has recently, and upon the showing of its chief organ—the New York *Tribune*—been *hamstrung* by the result of the Pittsburgh convention. It is not improbable, indeed, that this fact may have aided in producing that desperation which has manifested itself among the Seward and Scott leaders by this unprecedented denunciation of Mr. Webster by Mr. *Mangum on the floor of the Senate*. But this estimate of the Webster force seems, *in the present state of the case*, hardly necessary in order to determine Mr. Webster's course. The *self-respect of Daniel Webster—his sense of personal character and dignity—now stands as a rock of adamant between him and any other policy than that of declared hostility to the whole Scott movement*.

☞ The Louisville *Times* is a good paper, and is doing excellent service in Kentucky for Pierce and King. We wish it would visit us oftener,

Cornered at Last.

We have pinned the *Gazette* at last—fairly driven it to the wall—on the New Hampshire "religious test" question. Wriggle and twist as it may, this will be the verdict of every fair minded man. It charged first, that it did not require two-thirds of the voters to amend the Constitution of New Hampshire, and thus remove the "religious test." We showed this to be *false*, by the Constitution itself! Yet this *Gazette*—conducted by a religious, moral man, one who has pledged himself before the Church, not to "bear false witness"—refuses to set his readers right upon this point. It charged, next that the so much talked of "religious test" excluded Catholics from office! In reply we asserted this to be a gross and palpable misrepresentation of the "test"—that the said "test" did not exclude Catholics from office; and to show that what we said was backed up by the Constitution, we quoted the "test" itself, and defied the *Gazette* to produce any other. To this our *honest, truth loving* cotemporary replies that it is not his "intention, at the present time, to consult the New Hampshire Constitution, but merely to show by the *Observer's* system of ratiocination, the utter ridiculousness of its assumption."—Here is a pitiful get off—one which an *honest* man would scorn to resort to. If our "assumption" that the Constitution of New Hampshire *does not* exclude Catholics from office, is so "utterly ridiculous," why not show it by quoting from the Constitution itself! That would be the shortest road to do it—it would not, in fact, if it could be shown at all, occupy half the space the *Gazette* has wriggled through to misrepresent us—not half! Then why did'nt the *Gazette* do so? The simple answer is that it *can't be shown from the Constitution that Catholics are excluded from office!* If it could, would the *Gazette* have resorted to such a subterfuge? By no means! —it would have published it at once—it would have given us the section, chapter and verse! But it could not find it—it isn't in that instrument—hence its present pitiable position! Was ever political dishonesty so completely exposed! or trickery so completely foiled!

But again; the whole effort of the *Gazette's* article is to prove that Gen. Pierce, a New Hampshire paper from which we quoted, and the *Observer*, all have acknowledged that there is a "religious test" in the constitution of that State—hence it argues that it must be so!—Wonderful discovery truly! We wonder if our *honest, high-minded, truth-loving* cotemporary won't take out a patent for it! No one has denied, that we know of, that there is a "religious test" in the constitution of that State! All we have denied is that the said "religious test" is of the character claimed by the *Gazette*—that it excludes Catholics from office—and to show that our denial is founded in truth, we have quoted the "test" itself! Is not this honest!—isn't it fair!—isn't it the true way to meet the question! Why don't the *Gazette* meet it in the same candid manner!

Why not, if we have not quoted correctly—if we have garbled that instrument—if we have left out anything—show where, how, and what it is! That would be honest, honorable and just! Much more so, we think, than to quote from Gen. Pierce and a New Hampshire paper, to prove a fact we have never denied.

In conclusion, we re-publish this "religious test," and call upon the *Gazette* to show that it is not quoted correctly, or that there is some other "test," in the Constitution of New Hampshire, or stand before this community *convicted of gross misrepresentation, if not downright falsehood.*

Here is the *only* "religous test" in the Constitution of New Hampshire; *let the Gazette produce another if it can; we defy it.*

6 As morality and piety rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will give the firmest and greatest security to government, and will lay, in the hearts of men, the strongest obligations to due subjection, and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society by the institution of the public worship of the Deity, and of public instruction in morality and religion; therefore, to promote these important purposes, the people of this State have a right to empower, and do hereby fully empower, the legislature, to authorize from time to time, the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, within this State to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality: *Provided nevertheless*, That the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance: And no person, of any one particular religious sect or denomination, shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect, or denomination.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves quietly, and as good citizens of the State shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.

A Question of Veracity.

The *Gazette* has asserted time and again that there is a portion of the Constitution of New Hampshire which disqualifies Catholics from holding office. We, on the contrary, *assert that there is no such provision in the Constitution of that State. Here, then, is a question of* veracity between us and that print. Now, how shall this question be determined?—On our part, we don't want the people to take our *ipse dixit* as to the truth of our position, but we refer to the constitution itself to sustain us, and we have published all we can find in it relative to the subject. *If there is any more, we can't find it.* We have examined three different editions of the Constitution of that State—two friends of ours—one of them a whig, have each examined a different edition, and they have been as unsuccessful in their search as we have! Now then will the *Gazette*, as an act of simple justice—as an honest upright journal—produce the clause in the Constitution of New Hampshire, which it asserts there is in it, excluding Catholic from office? Justice to its own character—justice to the fair fame of its conductors—demand that it should do this, or promptly acknowledge that it, perhaps unintentionally, has misrepresented that instrument! This would be honest, fair and honorable; and until it does this it must wear the brand. Will it do it?

River and Harbor Improvments.

Congress has adjourned, and among its last acts was the passage of the River and Harbor Bill. Among the appropriations in this bill is one of $30000 to our Harbor. If this money could be judiciously spent, it would undoubtedly do much good, but we have not the least idea such will be the case. Some theoretical fool will be sent on, and by the time he gets ready to go to work, the appropriation will be used up. At least that has been the case, to a great extent, heretofore. By the by, the passage of this bill ought to silence the Whig slander that the Democrats are opposed to river and harbor improvements. It was reported by a Democrat, from a Democratic committee to a Democratic House;—it passed this Democratic House, and went to a Democratic Senate, was there amended and passed, and then the amendments were concurred in by the House. This looks as though the Democracy are opposed to River and Harbor improvements, don't it?

☞ Greeley gives up North Carolina at last. The *Tribune* says "a friend just from Western North Carolina gives us the result in Haywood, the only County not heard from at Raleigh at our last date. It elects Robert Love (Opp) to the Commons by 170 majority. The House is whig by a small majority, which is pretty certainly overbalanced in the Senate, where the last accounts report a tie in the Camden and Currituck District, hitherto reported whig." That will do—nearly 6000 *majority* on Governor, and a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, thus securing a United States Senator.

☞ Since Humphrey Marshall received his appointment to China a movement has been made to give him the pay of a *full mission*.—$9,000 per year salary, and $9,000 outfit. If he had got *that*, his anti-Scott letter will have been pretty well *paid for!* However, just now the Scotties are "down on" that arrangement,—they say Humphrey shan't have the funds,—that it would be paying him too much for apostacy, and they quote a section of the Constitution to prohibit him from drawing it from the Treasury. This is about the first time, for long years, that we have seen whigs making a Constitutional objection to the drawing of money from the Treasury.

☞ The Webster men of Georgia have nominated a ticket in opposition to Scott and Graham. It is composed of Webster and Jenkins, Go it Jenkins!

"Put Money in thy Purse."

"Put money in thy purse," says one of Shakspeare's heroes. "Put money in *my* purse," urges Greeley of the Tribune, in almost every number. The truth is Horace is an inveterate Yankee as ever vegetated among the green hills of Vermont. He is "up to snuff," and understands how to draw on his whig friends as well as any itinerate clock peddler in the land. With an eye to the "main chance" he is never at a loss for an excuse to urge the whigs to buy some of his wares. Nevertheless some of the Philosophers' attempts at "driving a trade" are rather broad, and smell too strong of the shop to escape notice. For instance, his attempts at Niagara to force the whigs to buy his Campaign life of Scott, and the constant reiteration to the faithful to "put in the hands of every voter a copy of" this document, is calculated to excite laughter, if not contempt. He tells his dupes that all they have to do to secure Scott's election is to put one of his "picture books" into the hands of every voter, and the things is done! Just as though voters can be influenced by such puerile stuff! Just as though they did not know the whole thing is manufactured to order, like a bottle of quack medicine, in the *Tribune* office! Weak voters they would be, indeed, that could be influenced in such a way, but weaker far is that whig who spends his money, under such belief! But the philosopher has wore this dodge thread-bare, and hence has brought forth a new speculation. Here it is:

TO EDITORS OF WHIG JOURNALS.—A Portrait of Gen. Winfield Scott—very correct and admirable—has been engraved and stereotyped, and a few copies of it are now for sale at *The Tribune* office. Price $2. Orders with the cash answered promptly by Express or otherwise as required.

Listen to that, all you country Editors that have two dollars to spare; walk up to the "*Tribune* office," and buy the face of Scott—there's "only a few copies," hence you must speak quick or you will loose 'em. You are a "trump," Horace! Go it!

☞ The *man* that "cusses" the State because he is compelled to pay a few cents school tax, and who grumbles every time he buys a school Book, and who don't take his county paper because he can get one from the city that has more horrible murders in it for a good deal less money, was in at the Circus on Wednesday, and brought his *wife and "nine small children."* It did'nt cost him over a "V," though he saw the clown, got a little tipsy, and had a glorious spree! Cheap, was'nt it!

Powell's Theatrical Troup.

Powell's very excellent theatrical Troup have been playing several nights in the Hall of the Reed House.—We dropped in a few moments on Thursday evening, and found Mr and Mrs Powell "themselves again" in the Lady of Lyons. The old familiar faces of Mr. and Mrs. Miller were there; so also, was the jolly, good natured phiz of that prince of commedians, Mr. John Dunn, a new man upon our boards, but well known and a great favorite in Pittsburgh, and the West. Last night they gave us Pizzaro, and to night an attractive bill is promised; for particulars of which see programme.

New Cooking Stove.

There have been so many valuable inventions and additions of late to this indispensable article of household furniture that it would seem almost useless to offer to the public at other, with the claim of its being a better stove than the many now in use. And yet as we are to speak of such an one lest we might be deceived, still we cannot withhold our testimony to the superiority of a new and beautiful stove, just issued from the old Erie Stove Foundry, by Messers. SENNER & Co., of this city, called the May Flower. The peculiarities of the stove we have not time or room to describe at this time But will do so soon. In the mean time let all who are in want of a stove call, and examine the May Flower.

New Advertisements.

FOUND.

ON the plank Road, a little east of Eagle village, a wallet containing a small amount of money, which the owner can have by calling at this office, proving property, and paying for this advertisement. Erie, Sept 11-3w 3t17

INDEPENDENT LINE.

STEAMBOAT SUPERIOR will leave the foot of Parrish, Erie, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 6 o'clock, P. M. for Conneaut, Ashtabula, Fairport, Painesville, Cleveland and Toledo, in connection with the Mich. Southern Road.

Leaves Buffalo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.
" Dunkirk " Wednesday at 6 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to H. Beach & Co's Dock, or to JOHN KEENAN, general Steamboat Agent, office of R. J

News by Telegraph and Mail.

BY O'REILLY'S LINE,
DURLIN & SLOAN'S Book Store, No. 9, Brown's New Hotel.

BOSTON, Sept 2.

The 'America' arrived here to-day with Liverpool dates of the 20th ult.

The Arctic arrived out on the 18th.

Cotton continues steady at the advices per Washington. Sales of the week 93,000 bales.

The corn market has been quiet, with a decline in prices of 1d a1½d per bbl. and on wheat 1d a1½d per 70 lbs. In consequence of the improvement in the weather, prices had again become favorable.

Indian corn is a shade easier. Brown & Shipley's circular quote yellow at 24s 6d; mixed 24s, and white 25s per qur.

Wheat—white 6s 10da 7s; red 5s 6da 6s per 70 lbs.

Flour—western canal, Baltimore and Philadelphia, 21s a 21s 6d; Canadian 20s 6da 21s 6d; Ohio 22s 6d; sour 21s.

FREDONIA, Sept. 3, 1852.

Distressing Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, as a pic nic party from Stockton and vicinity were crossing Cassadaga lake in that town in a Scow and Skiff, and when at about midway across, the ladies became frightened and both boats were upset. The Skiff were five persons, all of whom were saved; of the 19 in the Scow seven young ladies and the boatman were drowned. The water was about 28 feet deep, and up to nine o'clock last evening but two of the bodies had been recovered. The following are the names of the lost:

Emily M. Goodrich, Ithaca; Philena Saddler, Ransomville; Lucy and Cecelia Lasell, Delanti; Charlotte Lee, Stockton; Mary Harrison and Alice Wilkins, Forestville; James Wilcox, Cassadaga.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.

The American mail steamship Washington, with four days later news from Europe, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning.

The political news is not important.

The British troops had gained further victories in Burmah, and it was supposed that empire would be annexed to British India.

The Washington brings 220 passengers. She made the trip in 13 days and 6 hours.

After leaving Bremen on the 13th, she encountered a tremendous gale in the North Sea, and arrived in Southampton on the 15th. She finally started for New York at 12 P. M., on the 18th. She brings a large and valuable cargo of German, French, and Swiss merchandize.

The U. S. Frigate Mississippi from the fishing ground is announced below.

The America arrived at Halifax last evening. Her news has not yet been made public.

ENGLAND.—The excitement regarding the fishing difficulties had quite subsided. A ministerial evening journal has, in fact, announced that the matter was in a fair process for adjustment.

The state of trade in the Provinces was satisfactory.

AUSTRALIA.—Accounts from Port Phillip, Melbourne and Sidney had been received to the middle of May.—The yield of gold was immense. Outrages upon life and property were very prevalent.

FRANCE.—At the Grand Fetes on the 15th August, the President was respectfully but not enthusiastically received.

A partial amnesty to certain political prisoners had been granted by Louis Napoleon.

The reports in the markets in France and Belgium, indicate that an upper tendency prevailed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

The Hon. Wm A. Graham has written a letter declining to permit the use of his name on the ticket with Mr Webster, on the ground that Gen. Scott is the regular nominee of the Whig party, and entitled to their support.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30.

The latest estimate of the damage done by the storm at Mobile, make the amount nearly $2,000,000.

Another conflagration occurred at Alexandria in the night of the 28th which nearly consumed the entire city.

A duel occurred here yesterday between two young men, one of whom was killed.

Judge Leland, of the first district court of this State, was drowned while on a fishing excursion yesterday.

The Picayune has advices from Matamoras. Much excitement was prevailing there in consequence of the Pronunciation of the Governorship of Tamaulipas.

MOBILE, Aug. 31.

Accounts received from along the coast bring intelligence of the loss of many more lives and vessels by the recent great flood. Nearly all the wharves have been destroyed. It is feared that we shall have bad accounts from the interior. It is impossible to estimate amount of damage at present by this terrible calamity.

Arkansas Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.

Conway's majority is 2,530. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is 32.

BALTIMORE, Aug 31

The Savannah Republican states on what it deems good authority, that Hon. Alex. H. Stevens of that State will support Daniel Webster for the Presidency.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.

The Picayune has received accounts of an awful storm which occurred at Mobile, destroying an immense amount of property. It commenced on the morning of Thursday and continued with unabated violence throughout the following day. A large number of lives were lost. The destruction of property on both sea and land is very great. At last accounts the lower part of the city was entirely submerged, and many ships and other vessels were under water. It is almost impossible to calculate the damages, though from a careful estimate it is thought it will not reach far from one and a-half to two millions of dollars, while some estimate it still higher.

NEW YORK, August 31.

The Ohio, with the California mails and $2,500,000 in Gold, arrived at 2 o'clock. She brings 300 passengers. The passengers report that the Golden Gate on her trip up with the fourth regiment of Infantry, lost many of the soldiers from Cholera.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.

The extra session of the Missouri Legislature convened to day at Jefferson City, and nearly all the members have arrived. The Senate stands 12 Whigs, 15 Benton and 11 anti Benton. The House is 40 Whigs, 48 anti-Benton and 42 Benton. There will be a smart contest for the speakership. A general anxiety is expressed for a short session.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 30.

The cholera is raging in Scott county, Mo. At Memphis recent storms destroyed property to the amount of $20,000. Corn and cotton fields in adjoining counties were entirely washed down.

The Democratic Nomination for Governor.

By Telegraph, we received last evening intelligence of the nomination of Horatio Seymour of Oneida County, for the office of Governor, by the Democratic State Convention now in session at Syracuse. This nomination will be entirely acceptable to the Democracy of the State, and will command the full party vote, which cannot fail to ensure a triumphant election.—*Buff Courier, Sep.* 3.

☞ The Indiana *Statesman* is responsible for the following, which, it is needless for us to say, has "fired us with indignation" at such a vile attempt at a pun:

ANTIDOTE.—This was Gen. Scott's signature to his communication promulgating his monstrous Native American doctrines. *A-merry-cuss* indeed! He won't be so very merry over it after election.

☞ The Ohio *Statesman* says that since the abortive attempt to raise a feeling of enthusiasm at Lundy's Lane for Scott and Graham, the impression is general that the Falls of Niagara don't begin to come up to the *full* that staggery will get in November. It will fall so low as to leave not a single cuon to "*do it reverence.*"?

☞ WHAT NEXT?—A correspondent of the Buffalo Courier tells of a federal orator who declares that "Scott was for a long time, in the early part of his life, a Supreme Court Judge."

Letter from Franklin Pierce.

The Rochester Daily *Advertiser* states that it has been furnished by John E. Warren, Esq., of Troy, (who was then stopping at Cooperstown,) with a letter from Franklin Pierce, most emphatically putting to rest the calumny which the whigs so pertinaciously and absurdly continue reiterate, charging Gen. Pierce with favoring the existence of the odious religious test, in the organic law of his State. This denial of Gen. Pierce is prompt and emphatic; and meets the calumny plump in the face.—The following is the letter.

CONCORD, (N. H.) July 15, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR:—It is impossible that a charge should embrace a more direct attack upon truth, than that with which the whig papers have teemed in relation to my sentiments upon the religious test contained in our State Constitution, which was adopted in 1793, and never amended since. The charge is contradicted by every word and act of my life having reference to the question, *in any form directly or collaterally.* I advocated the call of the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution, which assembled in November, 1850, and the most prominent object in my own mind was to strike out the unjust and odious provisions commonly called the religious and property qualification test from our fundamental law. In haste, Your most

Obedient Servant,
(Signed) FRANK PIERCE.

JOHN E. WARREN, Esq.,
Cooperstown, N. Y.

No candid man will need any further evidence of the utter falsehood and recklessness of the whig attempts to misrepresent the position of Gen. PIERCE, on this subject, and no honest man will longer persist in such attempts.

☞ DISCORDANT "NOTES."—Will the "*Rough Notes*" compare its attack upon us on Tuesday, in which we are accused of "lying" and "stupidity," because we asserted that Humphrey Marshall had been appointed "Commissioner to China" after he had denounced Gen. Scott, and its article headed "The Mission to China," in its next days's issue, and see if its "facts" are not only "rough," but the very essence of discord. A careful comparison of the two articles will show the writer of the first, we think, that he has not only "lied" a little, but that he don't know half as much as he thinks he does.

☞ An organization to be styled the "Young Men's Webster Club" is *now forming in Boston*, and the *Bee* says it promises to be a large and most efficient body.

☞ Gen Sam Houston addressed the Democracy of Pittsburgh last night. He is on his road through Ohio, and may find it convenient to give us a call before he returns to his home in Texas. There is no man in the nation the Democracy of Erie would give a warmer reception to than Sam Houston!

☞ The whig papers, after claiming everything in Iowa, now concede that the Democrats have elected their State ticket, one member of Congress, and that they will have from ten to twelve on joint ballot in the Legislature.

☞ Can any Whig tell us why it is that every soldier in the Mexican War, *of any distinction*, supports Pierce and opposes Scott for the President? There is a *point* full of meaning.

☞ The whigs could not make a nomination for Congress, at Waterford, last week, though they tried hard for two days, and part of two nights. Both competitors, Dick and Walker, when the committee separated, appeared inclined to obey the scriptural injunctions, to "*Run and not faint.*"

☞ GOOD.—"The Recruit," a Democratic campaign paper in New York, has for its motto, "Principles, not Feathers." Pertinent and good, we call that!

☞ The Buffalo *Courier*, the very best paper in Buffalo, has recently donned an entire new dress. We are pleased to see this evidence of the prosperity of the *Courier*, and trust it may always be what it ever has been—true to its party, yet courteous to the opposition!

☞ Should any one among our community have the ill luck to contract a cold, or the prevalent influenza, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* is recommended to such as an efficient agreeable medicine—sure to relieve them.

SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.—The State election in Vermont, takes place on Tuesday, September 7th, and that of Maine, on Monday September 13. In the latter State there are a great number of tickets. In Cumberland co. there are already four tickets for Senator, viz: Whig, Democratic, Free Soil, and Liberal, (or Anti Liquor Law.) There are also four candidates for Governor.

☞ The New York *Mirror* (whig) says that at Saratoga, last week, a well known *whig merchant* of New York offered to bet $1 500 that New Jersey would go for Pierce and King in November. The offer was not accepted. Another gentleman has bet $100 against $3100 that Scott will get but *one* State in the Union.

☞ Ohio, glorious Ohio, is all right. The editor of the *Ohio Patriot* had a conversation a day or two since, with a prominent whig, who had traveled over the greater portion of that State, who freely and frankly admits that there is not the least possible hope of Ohio going for Scott. Pierce, he says, will sweep the State by a large majority.

Notice to the Adopted Citizens.

There will be a meeting on Tuesday evening next at 7½ o'clock, in the Grand Jury room, of the Adopted Citizens of Erie to form a branch of the YOUNG HICKORY CLUB.

The hostility that the whig candidate for the Presidency has shown to those of other nations who seek a home and freedom under the glorious stars and stripes, makes it imperative on adopted citizens to use all honorable means to defeat a candidate that has played such child like vagaries with our glorious Constitution. Rally to the rescue. MANY ADOPTED CITIZENS.

☞ GOOD.—The *Mirror*, a whig paper in New York, thus pitches into the notorious Robinson: "Richelieu" Robinson after demolishing Gen. Pierce, winds up his fulsome tribute to Gen. Scott, with the following unfortunate quotation:

"How shall we rank thee upon glory's page,
Thou more than conqueror?"

We consider the quotation unfortunate, because the line completed runs thus:

"Thou more than conqueror, *and less than sage.*"

MARRIED.

On the 28th inst., at the residence of Wm. Steel, by the Rev. Mr Worthington, Mr. H. R. COCHRAN of Tioga Co., Pa., and Miss FRANCIS PURDY, formerly of this city. (Cake received.)

On Wednesday morning, by the Rev. Mr. Sharman, Mr. CHARLES E. GUNNISON and Miss JANE WELCH, both of this city.

On the 31st inst., in Harborcreek, by Rev. G. W. Cleveland, Mr. WILLIAM MOORHEAD, and Miss S. F. KENDRICK.

On the 25th ult., by the Rev. G. A. Lyon, Mr. C. E. LARDEN, and Miss E TUCKER, all Kingsville, Ohio.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, at the residence of her son-in-law, M. B. Lowry, Esq., in this city, Mrs. ELIZA HENDERSON, formerly of Whitesboro, N. Y. aged about 75 years.

At Prattsburg, New York, on the 20th of August, ROSWELL DAVENPORT, father of Wm. Davenport of this city, in the 87th year of his age.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE METROPOLITAN will be completed, and opened for the reception of Company, September First. Price of Board Two Dollars per day.

SIMEON BELAND & CO.,
3m18 Proprietors.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

THE Empires have commenced receiving their Fall stock of Goods, and within a few days will have a very large stock at very low prices. Aug 21 '52-15 CADWELL & BENNETT.

100 Piano Fortes.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S
NEW YORK WARE-ROOMS, 333 BROADWAY,
Corner of Anthony-st and opposite Broadway Bank and Theatre,

WHERE the largest assortment of Pianos with and without the celebrated Improved Æolean may be found—all of which have the Metallic Frame, and *are warranted to stand any climate, and give entire satisfaction*, and will be sold at *great bargains*.—By an experience of *eight years*, resulting in many improvements the *Æolean has been brought to a perfection attained by no others.* Nearly 3000 Æolians have been applied, and the demand is rapidly increasing. Elegant Boudoir or Cottage Pianos convenient for small rooms. T. G. & Co.'s Pianos *are admitted to be superior to all others, owing to their firmness and long standing in tune.—Prices same as at the Manufactory.* Dealers supplied at liberal discounts. E. H. Wade's and the entire Boston catalogue of Music and Instruction books at the store of *abstract.*

HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent

Constantly on hand an extensive assortment of second hand Pianos in Rosewood and Mahogony cases, varying in prices from $30 to $150. Second hand from $200 to $275—Grand Pianos from $300 to $700. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons from $35 to $90. Carhart $35 to $90—Guitars from $10 to $75, &c., &c.
Aug. 21 1852 3m16

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Mather's superior

Fine Book, Job, and Newspaper Ink,

in 20, 25 and 30 lb kegs, and incase of 10 each. Also, Red Green and Blue Ink. Those in want cannot find a better article.
Erie July 17, 1852. 10 DURLIN & SLOAN.

JUST RECEIVED.

AT the Buffalo Furniture Store, a splendid assortment of Sofas, Mahogany Chairs, Mattrasses, &c., which I will sell 25 per cent cheaper than the cheapest.

N. B. All Furniture from this house is warranted.
Erie, Aug., 14 JOHN WELSH.

The War of Fiction.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, State-street, another supply of

Uncle Tom's Cabin; also,
"Uncle Tom's Cabin" As It Is; and
Aunt Phillis' Cabin, by Mrs. Eastman.
Erie, Aug 11.—14 DURLIN & SLOAN.

New Supply of Hair Work.

THE subscriber is now receiving at his shop, 7 Reed House, Basement, a new and elegant supply of all kinds of Hair work, such as,

Wigs, Toupee,
Bands, Braides,
Lady's Half Wigs, Curls,
Beards,

Together with everything in the Hair Dressing line, all colors and sizes, of the late *improvements.* Also, a fresh supply of Cameron's Extract of Flowers.

A most excellent article for the Hair, as many Ladies of the city can testify.

☞ *Cash paid for Long Hair.* C. KOLB.
Erie, August 28, 1852. 3m10

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscribers in Erie on the 23d inst., a red Cow, 6 years old—has a white spot in the face, a bell on, and gives milk. Whoever will return said cow, or give information where she may be found shall be liberally rewarded.
Erie, Aug. 24 1852—3t. J. MCCRACKEN.

Sealed Proposals.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Street Committee for rebuilding the Bridge across the Canal on Fourth street, until Monday, Sept 6th. Plan and specifications to be seen at Gunnison's Bookstore.

FARDON SENNETT,
FREDERICK SCHNEIDER,
JOHN GRAHAM,
J. F. RIBLET,
J. B. GUNNISON,
Committee.

Erie, Aug. 26, 1852.

Make way for the Empire.

ONE of the largest, richest, and by far the cheapest stock of Goods ever offered in Erie are beginning to pour into the Empire from H. Cadwell who is now in the eastern cities Congressing the greatest variety of Spring and Fall Dress Goods, Silk, Satin, de Laine, Ginghams, Prints, and a multitude of other kinds too numerous to mention. Also French worked Edgings, Inserting, under-sleeves, under-flannels cloth and every thing else in this line.

To enumerate all, would be almost an endless job, we therefore refer all to the articles which are, as soon as a drop in the market is compared with the counting house of Cadwell which daily arriving.
CADWELL & BENNETT.
Erie, Aug. 24.

TANNER'S OIL.—20 Barrels Mackinaw Oil, for sale by the barrel or gallon by Aug 28. CLARK & M'CARTER.

SEED WHEAT.—50 Bushels Soul's Wheat, expressly for seed Just received and for sale by
Aug 28. CLARK & M'CARTER.

Mechanics, Manufacturers and Inventors.

The Eighth Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN commences on the 15th of September. It is principally devoted to the diffusion of useful, practical knowledge, and is eminently calculated to advance the great interests of industry—*Mechanical, Manufacturing, and Agricultural*—the genius and master spirit of the nation.

It has arrived as a Journal of the Arts and Sciences, and maintains a high character at home and abroad.

The Publishers pledge themselves that the future Volumes shall at least equal, if not surpass their predecessors. Among the subjects chiefly brought forward and discussed in its columns, are Civil Engineering, Architecture, Railroads, Bridges, Agricultural Improvements, Manufactures of Metals, Cereals and Textile fabrics, Machinery for the purpose, Chemical Processes, Distilling, Coloring, &c. Steam and Gas Engines, Boilers and Furnaces, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments, Cars, carriages, Water-wheels, Wood and Grinding Mills, Pumps, Flaming Machines, Tools for Timber, Brick Machines, Farming, Fire Arms, Electricity, Telegraphs, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c. *It is the Claimant all the Patents*, Reviews, Notices of New Inventions, Where in and Foreign. The work is in form for binding, contains *several hundred engravings*, over four hundred pages of printed matter, and a copious Index. Nearly all the valuable Patents which issue weekly from the Patent Office are illustrated with Engravings in its columns, thus making the paper a perfect Mechanical Encyclopedia for future as well as present reference.

Volumes or numbers are of use for the largest list of subscribers to this Volume. It is published weekly, by MUNN & COMPANY, at their *Patent Agency Office*, 128 Fulton street, New York.

Terms! Terms! Terms!

1 Copy, one year, $2.00 1 Copy, six months, $1.00
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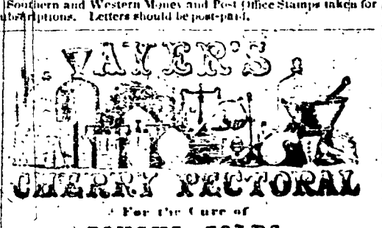

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP
ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other Preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial and every climate, the results have in reputation shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases which could not fail, to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

So the statements, not of *ordinary* individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dort Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

D. D. PERKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes: the CHERRY PECTORAL is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. Jno. D. Cocharne, a distinguished Clergyman of the English Church,

writes to the proprietor from Montreal, that "he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by CHERRY PECTORAL." His letter at full length, may be found in our circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

Thatcher is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State, and this case is from his own observation.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849.

Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your CHERRY PECTORAL, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near at his end with a quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed the must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the east, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

There are other cases within my knowledge, where the CHERRY PECTORAL has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this. Very truly yours,

C. W. UNDERWOOD.

Hear the Public.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just finished the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M.
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

HANOVER, Ohio, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for me. It does seem that they might be benefited by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I had now sunk into consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast easing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at nights. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now after *five weeks, I am* well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral.

Yours with respect
JULIA BEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH BEAN.

The above named Joseph Bean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared by J. C. Ayer, Practical Chemist Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Erie by J. H. Burton & Co., in North East by H. H. Town & Co.; in Girard by J. A. White; and by Druggists everywhere. 1y20-3m16

1852 FALL FASHIONS. 1852

RECEIVED at Warren's Hat and Furnishing store, the Fall Fashion of Hat for 1852, the most beautiful style ever issued. Any person wishing a Hat to wear do better than purchase now at No. 5 Brown's Block, Eighth-st. Hats, Caps and Trunks repaired or made to order. Erie Aug. 21-15 JOHN H. WARREN.

For the Fall Trade.

CLARK & METCALF are ready to exhibit *NEW GOODS* at their prevailing low prices, and to renew their pledge to the buying community to sell them goods cheaper than can be bought at any other store in Erie. Please notice that when we assert a thing we mean it. Ladies and Gents avail yourselves of the bargains as they present themselves. New goods coming every week through the remainder of the season. Our purchases are *MADE STRICTLY WITH CASH*, at as low rates as any New York Jobber can buy. Merchants from the country please note this fact, and when you buy goods at Erie call at

Aug 21 1852— 15 No. 1 Reed House.

House and Lot for Sale.

THIS House and Lot is situated on the line of fifth and walnut street, formerly owned and occupied by Irvin Champ; it is a large and convenient House with a good Barn and a Superior Garden, and containing choice fruits. Persons wishing to purchase can apply to the subscriber on the premises.
Erie August 21 1852—tf15 P. P. CADY.

THAT Song—"Little Eva," also a large supply of Uncle Tom's Cabin can be had at GUNNISON'S
Erie, August 14.—4 New Book Store.

UNCLE Tom's Cabin *As It Is*, just received at
August 14. GUNNISON'S.

LADIES Black Silk Mitts, long and short, just received at
Erie, August 14. SWEENEY'S

LADIES black, white and colored Silk Gloves; also, Lisle Thread Gloves, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store. August 14.

BROWN Shirtings and Sheetings, this day received at SWEENEY'S New York Cash Store Aug. 14.

PEPPER, spice, nutmegs, ginger, saleratus, starch and molasses, for sale by SWEENEY, of the N. Y. Cash store. Aug. 14

PETROLEUM,
Sealed in the Foot and Ankle Cured.

MR. KIER:—I am desirous of making known to the public the great efficacy of your PETROLEUM in my own case, which was a severe scald of the foot and ankle; upon removing the stocking, the skin peeled off with it, and left nothing but the bare surface. I expected to be laid up all winter from the effects of this scald, but we applied the Petroleum freely, by means of a flannel cloth saturated with it; at first the application was painful, but in a very short time the pain abated. I had no pain in one hour afterwards. In five days from the application of the Petroleum, I was able to go to work. I take pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of other sufferers, and am desirous that they should be made public. I would also state, that I find immediate relief by the use of the Petroleum in lungs, from which I was a frequent sufferer owing to my business about the engine.—I would recommend it as the most prompt and certain remedy for burns I have ever known.

(Signed) B. J. COE, Engineer, Shirrettsburg, Allegheny Co.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.—J. H. Burton & Co., General Agent, Carter & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; E. Potter, West Springfield; J. Clarke, Albion; H. M. Geerish, Edenboro; T. D. Chellis, McKeans; P. E. Judson, Waterfords; J. Webster, Fairview; and by the proprietor, S. M. KIER. Aug. 14 1852 3m4 Canal Basin, seventh st., Pittsburgh.

AGENCY

FOR obtaining Bounty Lands, Pensions and Soldiers claims of every nature against the United States, at

DAVID PRESTON & CO'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,
On Jefferson Avenue 3 doors above F. & M. Bank, Detroit, Mich.

Parties in every part of the United States and in the Province of Canada, having claims against the United States for Land, Pensions, or pay of any kind will have their claims promptly and properly attended to by addressing the Subscribers, "post paid."

There are many thousand persons in the United States and very many in Canada, (who have served in the U. S. Army,) that have claims for Bounty Land. By an act of Congress, passed Sept 28, 1850, every officer and soldier who has been in actual service in any war since 1790, for the term of *Six Months* is entitled to 160 acres of land; 4 months service entitles them to 80 acres; 2 months to 40 acres. By an Act "approved March 22 1852" many persons have claims for land that are not entitled under *Act of Sept 28, '50.*

We can not (for want of space) here enumerate the different classes who have claims for Land, Pensions &c., under the different acts which have been passed. Any person who thinks they have a claim for land, or a claim of any nature against the U. S. for service rendered by them, or any of their relatives, please write the facts of the case to the subscribers and you will be immediately advised, whether you have a claim or not. If you have proper forms and instructions will be sent you. No fee will be charged in any case unless the claim is established.—We charge but $5 for obtaining 160s, $4 for 80s, and $3 for 40s.

Land Warrants are generally bought and sold by the subscribers at the best rates, parties wishing to buy or sell will find it to their interest to advise with us. Every branch of a Banking and Exchange business is done by the subscribers.

DAVID PRESTON & CO.
Aug. 14-1852 1y14 Exchange Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

HENRY S. SLOAN,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

107, *Broadway, Between Dey and Fulton street, New York.*

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods of the finest styles constantly on hand. Naval, Military, Youths' and Children's Clothing made to order with neatness and despatch.

NEW GOODS.

J. B. BURTON & CO. are just receiving a large supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. Their old customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine quality and prices, particulars hereafter. No 5 Reed House.
Erie July 3 1-52 6

MANSFIELD'S LIFE OF SCOTT.

WE have a few copies of this popular work remaining unsold, which we will dispose of at the regular price, $1.25, payable when Pierce is elected President. DURLIN & SLOAN,
Erie, July 31 1852—12. No 9 Brown's Hotel.

GOOD Kip Boots at Wilcox & Norton's for $1 33 are warranted.
June 26 1-52

BLACKCHILD Sheetings and Shirtings—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4, the widest sheetings, from 6 to 25 cents per yard.
Erie June 12 1852. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

WOOL! WOOL!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for Wool by
C Erie July 17-10 TIBBALS & HAYES, No 1 Brown's Block.

☞ $500 CHALLENGE. ☜

WHATEVER concerns the health and happiness of a people is at all times of the most valuable importance. I take it for granted that every person will do all in their power, to save the lives of their children, and that every person will endeavor to economize their own health at all sacrifices. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure you that KAWORMS, and owing to the opinion of the most celebrated physicians, as the primary causes of a large majority of diseases to which children and adults are liable, I would advise an agreeable occasionally change diet for one thing to another. Bad Breath, pain in the stomach, Picking at the Nose, Hardness and fullness of the Belly, dry Cough, slow Fever, Pulse irregular—remember that all these denote WORMS.

HORENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken and can be given to the most tender Infant with described beneficial effect, where *Bowel Complaints and Diarrhea* have made them weak and debilitated the Tonic properties of the Worm Syrup is such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an Infallible remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia, the astonishing cures performed by the Syrup after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

THE TAPE WORM!

This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infests the human system, it grows to an almost indefinate length becoming a coiled up ball. Individuals afflicted and suffering the ills so sadly to cause St. Vitus Dance. Fits &c., that those afflicted seldom if ever suspect that it is *Tape Worm* hastening them to an early grave. In order to destroy this Worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 8 to 5 of my Liver Pills so as to remove all obstructions that the Worm Syrup may act direct upon the Worm, which must be taken in doses of 1 Table spoonful to three times daily these directions followed have never been known to fail in curing the most Obstinate case of *Tape Worm.*

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.

No part of the system is so reliable to disease than the LIVER, it receiving no tributary to purify the blood, or gaining the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action in this Liver effects the other important parts of the system, and results variously, in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate the wrong action of the Liver. These Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely, an EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucous membrane, or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2nd an ALTERATIVE, which changes to some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3rd, A TONIC which gives tone and strength to the nervous system, renews the health and vigor to all parts of the body, with a CATHARTIC, which acts in perfect harmony with the other ingredients, and *operating on the Bowels*, and expelling the whole mass of corrupt and vitiated matter, and purifying the blood, which destroys disease and restores health.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their *functional arrangements* to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so essentially as to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularity, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, back, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, all others being base imitation.

☞ Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia Pa

Sold by all Merchants and Druggists in the U. S. Agents—Carter & Brother, Erie, Wholesale and Retail Agents. Porter, Mercer, Fisk & Hall, Cleveland Ohio. Price each 25 cents.

G W Keyster, No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agt., who will supply Agents at the Proprietors prices.
Aug 21 1-52 1y15

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James Barker, late of Elk Creek deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement.

HORACE HALL,
HARLEY SHERMAN, } Executors.
Erie Aug. 21 1852 6t15.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Francis A. Shoat late of the City of Erie deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them legally authenticated for settlement. JOHN LOW, of Erie
Erie, Aug. 21 1852—6t15 Administrator.

1 CASE 1,500 yds. Muslin De Lains at 12½ cts, handsome styles
Erie May 1 1853. 51 TIBBALS & HAYES.

ZINC PAINT.—A supply of this new and beautiful article just received by Erie July 3 1-52-6. J. H. BURTON & CO.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—Iron now receiving at the *Cheap* Hardware Store, No. 3 Reed House, a heavy stock of Iron, Steel, Axle Arms, Springs, Ground Boxes, Malleable Casting, Carriage Bolts, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws and Dies, Hammers, &c., &c.
Erie, May 22,—2. RUFUS REED.

GRIND Stones, Cranks and Rollers, of various sizes and patterns. Some of them are sold as low as five shillings per set, at the cheap Hardware Store No. 3 Reed House
Erie June 26 1852. 7 RUFUS REED.

TO RAZOR KEEPERS.—A good as ortment of Pocketcutlery, mincing knives, plated silver, German silver, Britania and Iron table and tea spoons, coffee mills, waffle irons brass and porcelain Kettles, porcelain and tinned sauce pans, coffee and tea canisters, brass, iron, britania and japan candlesticks, paste jaggers snuffers and trays, tea waiters, tea bells &c. &c., at
Erie June 12 1852. 5 RUFUS REED'S.

The Plow that Beats the World.

RICE'S Patent Iron Beam double and single mould board Corn Plows for sale at the store of the subscribers. These Plows have been tested and prove superior to any other in use. We manufacture to give satisfaction. June 19, 6 SENNETT & Co.

COPPER BOILER BOTTOMS.—The Subscribers, having made arrangements with the manufacturers of Copper Bottoms, are prepared to furnish them to the trade at Buffalo prices. Tinners and dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine quality and prices, and we assure them they will not go away dissatisfied. SENNETT & CO.
Erie, July 24, 1852

4995 YARDS printed Lawns and Jaconetts, some as low as six pence per yard. Also; a few more of those cheap Ginghams. Erie June 26 '52-7. TIBBALS & HAYES.

LADIES fine Shoes and Gaiter Boots, in every variety, of new styles at May 1 1852. 51 TIBBALS & HAYES.

MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE.—Cadwell & Bennet have the agency of a number of the best manufacturing establishments in the eastern states of Scythes and Snaths, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Axes, Rakes, Mill and X Cut Saws, etc., all of which will be supplied to the trade at manufacturers prices.
Erie June 19 1852. 6

GENTS. Cotton Half Hose, by the dozen or single pair at the New York Cash Store. J. SWEENEY.

A FEW more pieces of those beautiful Cambria Ginghams just received at the New York Cash store. J. SWEENY
July 3 1852 6

NEW WATCH, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS STORE.

State St., opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie.

THE subscriber, (late of the firm of G. Loomis & Co.,) comes before the Erie public and vicinity, soliciting a share of patronage, confident a large and well selected stock of the choicest and most fashionable GOODS always at low prices, together with *the manufacturing of Silver Ware* and *Jewelry*, and close attention to business will insure a reasonable support. Having been for the past

PREMIUMS AND REGULATIONS OF THE ERIE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

FOR THEIR

ANNUAL FAIR TO BE HELD AT ERIE

On the 29th and 30th of September, 1852.

OFFICERS FOR 1852.

JOHN SCOULLER, President; ROBERT EVANS and DAVID H. CHAPMAN, Vice Presidents; *James D. Dunlap*, Recording Secretary; *Wm. A Brown*, Corresponding Secretary, and *Judah C. Spencer*, Treasurer.—Henry Gingrich, Stephen C. Lee, John W. McLane, John McCord, Wm. E. Marvin, Moses C. Giddings, M. S Lytle, C. Leet, J. B. Caldwell, Thomas Willis, Miles W. Caughey, G. Stranahan, James Brawley, L. I. Baldwin, G. A. Bennett, John H. Ribler, Wm. Himrod, R. A. White, G. W. Colton, G. Elliott, Conrad Brown, Jr., Robert Sewell, M. R. Barr, Smith Jackson, Philip Osborn, James Miles, G. W. Barr, W. W. Eaton, Frederick Ohlwiler, Wm. Kelley, N. W. Russell, A. Kirkpatrick, S. C. Sturgeon and G. H. Wagoner, Executive Committee.

REGULATIONS FOR 1852.

Members of the Society, and all who may become such at the time of the show, by the payment of $1, will be furnished with badges which will admit the person and his wife, and also children under 21 years of age, to the exhibition at all times during the continuance of the Fair.

Single tickets 6¼ cents, admitting one person, will be ready on Wednesday and Thursday mornings, at the Treasurer's office.

Exhibitors are required to become members of the Society, and their articles must be entered at the business office before they are placed within the enclosure. It is expected that every competitor will have the articles intended for exhibition (except stock,) brought to the enclosure, and entered on Wednesday, and must, to insure attention, be on the ground by nine o'clock Thursday morning, at which time the Fair will be opened to the public.

No premium will be paid on articles or animals taken from the ground before the close of the Exhibition, except by permission of a member of the Executive Committee.

On the entry of articles and animals at the business office, cards will be furnished, with the number as entered at the office, to be placed on the articles and animals to be exhibited.

Applicants for winter premiums, must send their statements to the Secretary before the first day of January 1853, and premiums will be awarded on or before the 20th day of February following.

The Judges are desired to report themselves at the Secretary's office, on the ground, at 9 o'clock on Thursday, when their names will be called and vacancies supplied, and then they will enter on their duties.

The judges are requested to make their reports as early as practicable. By 8 o'clock P. M. on Thursday it is expected the reports will be handed in.

INSTRUCTION TO JUDGES.—The judges on animals will have regard to the symmetry, early maturity, size and general characteristics of breeds which they judge. They will make proper allowance for age, feeding, and other circumstances on the character and condition of the animals They are expressly required not to give encouragement to over-fed animals. No premiums are to be awarded for bulls, cows, and heifers which shall appear to have been fattened for the butcher; and the object being to have superior animals for breeding. No person whatever will be allowed to interfere with the judges, during their adjudications.

FAT CATTLE.—The judges on fat cattle will, before awarding premiums, require of the competitors full statements as to the manner and cost of feeding. It is believed, that all other things being equal, those are the best cattle who have the greatest weight in the smallest superficies.

FIELD CROPS.—Statements to be furnished by applicants for premiums on Farm crops, except Indian corn:

1st. Statements of the previous crop, if any, and how manured.

2d. The kind and condition of the soil, and the location.

3d. The quantity of manure on the crop the manner of its application, and the quantity and kind of seed used.

4th. The time and manner of sowing, harvesting and cleaning the crop, and the actual yield, by weight or measure, the scales half bushel in grain crops to be used; the market value of the crop and where market ed.

5th. A detailed account of the expense of cultivation.

6th. A sample of the grain must be presented to the Society.

7th. The land must be measured with chain or pole, and the surveyor make affidavit to his survey. The applicant, and one other person who assisted in harvesting and measuring the crop, must make affidavit of the quantity of grain raised. The entire crop upon the piece entered for premium to be harvested and measured. The form of affidavits for surveyor and applicants are annexed. Competitors must forward their statements and proof to the Secretary by the first of January, 1853.

STATEMENT FOR INDIAN CORN.—No Premiums will be awarded on corn crops unless accompanied with a statement embracing the following particulars:

1st. The condition of the soil at the commencement of the culture, and the crops raised, if any, the two previous years, and the quantity and kind of manure used, as near as the same can be given from recollection.

2d. The manner of ploughing, dragging and furrowing or marking the land for planting; the distance the hills or drills are designed to be left apart; the time of planting, and about the time the corn appeared above ground; and the number of kernels dropped in hills or drills as near as can be ascertained; and the number of stalks designed to be left in each hil or drill.

3d. The variety of corn planted, and the quantity of seed per acre; the quantity of manure put upon the crop, and the manner of its application; and the number of times the corn was hoed, or other method of cultivation.

4th. The time of cutting the stalks, or of cutting up the corn; the number of loads of stalks, and its estimated value for fodder.

5th. The corn to be shelled, cleaned and measured in a sealed half bushel, from the acre, between the 20th of December and the 1st of January.

6th. The ground to be measured with chain or pole, and the Surveyor must make affidavit as to the gathering, cleaning and measuring the corn.

7th. A full and particular statement of the expenses, including the number of day's work of team and hands, and the value of the same; the value of the manure; the market value of the corn at the place where marketed.

All of the above facts are to be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant.

Forms for field crops, affidavits for surveyor, applicant and assistant are annexed.

The application, with the proofs, must be forwarded to the Secretary at his office in Erie, by the 1st of January, 1853.

Forms of affidavits for surveyor, applicant and assistant:

Erie County, ss.

A. B, being duly sworn, doth dispose and say that he surveyed, with chain (or pole,) the land upon which C. D. raised a crop of ——— the past season, and the quantity of the land is ——— acres and no more.

A. B., Surveyor.

Sworn and subscribed before me this——day of——1852.

Erie County, ss.

C. D. being duly sworn, doth dispose and say that he raised a crop of ——— the past season upon the land surveyed by A. B. and that the quantity of grain raised thereon was ——— bushels, measured in a sealed half bushel; and that he was assisted in harvesting said crop by E. F., and that the statement annexed, subscribed by this deponant, as to the manner of cultivation, expenses, &c., is in all respects true to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the sample of grain exhibited is a fair average sample of the whole crop. C. D.

Sworn and subscribed before me this——day of——1852. J. D, Justice.

Erie County, ss.

E. F. being duly sworn, doth dispose and say that he assisted C. D. in harvesting, getting out and measuring the crop of——referred to in the above affidavits, and that the quantity of grain was——bushels as stated in the affidavit of C. D. E. F.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the——day of——1852. J. D. Justice.

GENERAL RULES APPLICABLE TO PREMIUMS.—Any deception in statement made or attempt to obtain premiums by unfair practices, shall forfeit the premium otherwise entitled to, and will also preclude the offender from being permitted to apply for premiums in future.

Any article exhibited on which a premium is offered, although the best that is presented to the inspection of the judges, yet if in their opinion it is not of that quality or kind worthy of a premium, none shall be paid.

Animals exhibited, if owned in the county whether raised in it or not, shall be equally entitled to the premium offered, on the award of the judges.

All competition for premiums on articles or productions, ending on the statement of the individual interested, shall be accompanied by a written account of the particulars certified by disinterested respectable witness or witnesses.

No article exhibited shall be entitled to two premiums, as for instance, the best acre of grain receiving the premium shall not be included in the best field on which a premium is offered.

All articles receiving premiums shall be the production of or belonging to the citizens of this county

All premiums to be demanded within six months after they are awarded, after which time they shall be held as donations for the use of the society.

Committees will report by the number on the article exhibited, and in awarding premiums to be governed by the printed list; with the exception of the Committee on Miscellaneous Articles generally, who have the power to award discretionary premiums on anything of special merit not enumerated in the premium list.

The several Committees appointed to award premiums, will be required to report in writing the premiums awarded by them respectively, with such remarks relating to the merits of the animals or articles coming under their official examination, and such suggestions regarding the best means of improvement in the respective departments to which their reports have reference, as they may think proper.

Every statement of an exhibition is to be accompanied by such evidence of correctness and accuracy as shall be entirely satisfactory to the Judges.

HORSES.

Premiums on Horses, including Stallions, Matched, Single, and Farm Horses. Judges—Curtis Hamlin, W. W. Dawson, Thomas Dunn, 2d, W. Custard and W. B. Weed,

Best Stallion owned in Erie Co.,	Dip. and	$5 00
2d best do		3 00
3d do		1 00
Best 4 year old gelding,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best span of Farm Horses,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best span of Matched Carriage Horses,		3 00
2d do		2 00
Best span of Matched Carriage Mares,		
2d do.	Dip. and	3 00
Best Carriage and Saddle Horse of any age,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		1 00

Stallions must have been kept in the county the season of the Fair. Those entered as blood horses must be thoroughbred, in evidence of which a full and satisfactory pedigree must be produced.

NEAT CATTLE.

Including Blood Mares and Colts of every description. Judges—Daniel Vincent, R. O. Hill, Stewart Chambers, Samuel Brecht and Alexander Taggart.

Best Mare and Colt,	Dip. and	$3 00
2d do		2 00
Best 3 year old Stud Colt,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best 3 year old Gelding,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 50
Best 2 year old Gelding,		2 00
2d do		1 50
Best 3 year old Mare,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 50
Best 2 year old Stud Colt,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 50
Best 2 year old Mare,		2 00
2d do		1 00
Best 1 year old Colt,		2 00
2d do		1 00
Best sucking Colt of or under 1 year old,		1 00
Best Saddle and Carriage Mare of any age,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 50

FAT CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN OF ANY KIND.

Judges—David Burton, G. Wagner, Matthew Lytle, Wm. Graham and A. Hutchins.

Best pair of fattened Oxen for beef,		$5 00
2d do		2 00
Best fattened animal for Beef,		3 00
2d do		1 50
Best pair of working Oxen,	Dip. and	5 00
2d do		3 00
Best pair of trained 4 year old steers,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
3d do		1 00

On cattle generally preference to be given to such as combine in the highest degree the qualities severally required for the dairy, the yoke, and the stall. Working cattle to be subjected to a thorough trial of their training on the ground.

ON COWS AND OTHER CATTLE NOT INCLUDED IN THE FIRST COMMITTEE OF NATIVE BREED.

Judges—John K. Caldwell, John Dodge, Geo. P. Luther, T. P. Grubb and Wm. E. Marvin.

Best bull over 2 years old,	Dip. and	$4 00
2d do		2 00
Best bull 1 year old and under 2,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best Bull Calf,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 00
Best Heifer Calf,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 00
Best pair trained 3 yr. old steers,	Dip. and	4 00
2d do		2 00
Best pair trained 2 yr. old steers,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best 2 yr. old heifer,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 00
Best Milch Cow,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
3d do		1 00
Best Heifer under 3 years old,		2 00
2d do		1 00
Best yoke of trained yearling steers,	Dip. and	1 00
2d do		1 00

DURHAM CATTLE AND OTHER IMPROVED BREEDS.

Judges—David H. Chapman, Charles F. Kendrick, Joseph McCord, James Whitehill and Thomas Willis,

Best Durham Bull over 2 yr. old	Dip. and	$5 00
2d do.		3 00
Best Durham Bull over 1 yr. old and under 2 years,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best Durham Cow,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best Durham Bull Calf	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 00
Best Durham Heifer Calf,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 00
Best Devon Bull over 2 years old,		5 00
2d do		3 00
Best Devon Bull over 1 yr. and under 2,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best Devon Cow,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best Devon Bull Calf,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 00
Best Devon Heifer Calf,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 00
Best Herford Bull over 2 yr. old,	Dip. and	5 00
2d do		3 00
Best Herford Bull over 1 yr. old and under 2,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best Herford Cow,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best Herford Bull Calf,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 00
Best Herford Heifer Calf,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 00
GRADE.		
Best Cow,		3 00
2d do		2 00
Best Heifer Calf,		1 00

ON SHEEP.

Judges—A. Whittier, C. Leet, W. W. Eaton, Samuel Stevens and H. Shattuck.

Best Buck with long wool,	Dip. and	$3 00
2d do		2 00
Best 5 Ewes of long wool,		2 00
2d do		1 00
Best Merino or fine wool Buck,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best 5 Ewes of fine wool,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		1 00
Best 5 Lambs of fine wool,		2 00
2d do		1 00
Best South Down Buck,		2 00
Best South Down Ewe,		1 00
Best French Merino Buck,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00

ON SWINE.

Judges—Peter E. Burton, John Jacks, John Robinson, Jos. Arbuckle, and John Dunn

Best boar over 1 year old,	Dip. and	$2 00
2d do of any age,		1 00
Best 4 Pigs between 2 and 6 months,		2 00
Best breeding Sow,		1 00
Best Sow and sucking Pigs,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00

ON POULTRY

Judges—John W. McLane, Asa Whittier, John Douglass, W. H. Newman and Thos. Willis,

Best 6 or more common fowls,		$1 00
2d do		50
Best Poland fowls,		2 00
2d do		1 00
Best Shanghai,		2 00
2d do		1 00
Best Dorking,		2 00
2d do		50
Best of any other improved kinds,		2 00
2d do		1 00
Best pair of Capons,		1 00
Best Turkeys of 6 or more,		1 00
2d do		75
Best Geese of 3 or more,		1 00
2d do		51
Best Ducks of 6 or more,		75
2d do		50
Best lot of Poultry,		1 00
2d do		50

ON WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND CORN.

Judges—Samuel C. Sturgeon, Joseph B. Moorhead, Thomas McKee, Alfred King and Gen. John Kilpatrick.

Best Acre of Wheat,	Dip. and	$3 00
2d do		2 00
Best Field of Wheat, 4 to 10 acres,	Dip. and	4 00
2d do		2 00
Best acre of Barley,		2 00
2d do		1 00
Best field of Barley not less than 3 acres,		3 00
2d do		2 00
Best acre of Corn,		3 00
2d do		2 00
Best field of Corn, not less than 3 acres,		3 00
2d do		2 00
Best acre of Oats,		2 00
2d do		1 00
Best ears of seed corn,		50
2d do		25
Greatest number of samples of good varieties		2 00
2d best seed Wheat,		2 00
do		1 00

Crops being equal, preference will be given to those yielding the greatest nett profit.

ON FIELD CROPS OTHER THAN WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS AND CORN.

Judges—James Chambers, Robert Evans, Lloyd Nichols, Dean Parker, Robert Sewell.

Best half acre of Potatoes,	2 00
Best and greatest quantity of Beans on 1-4 acre and not less than 25 bushels per acre,	1 00
Best and greatest quantity of Peas on 1-4 acre,	1 00
Best half acre of Ruta Bags, or Russia Turnip,	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best quarter acre of beets,	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best bushel of Clover Seed,	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best bushel of Timothy Seed,	2 00
2d do	1 00
Best quarter acre of carrots,	2 00
2d do	1 00
Greatest quantity of dressed Flax on half acre, and not less than 400 lbs. per acre.	3 00
Best quantity and quality of Flax seed on one half acre, and not less than 15 bushels per acre,	2 00
Best half acre of broom corn,	3 00
2d do	2 00

Crops being equal, preference will be given to those yielding the greatest nett profit.

BREAD, BUTTER, CHEESE, HONEY AND SUGAR, ETC.

Judges—John Johnson, A. J. Parker, Stephen C. Lee, Samuel Kingsbury and John Parmeter.

Best 10 lbs. of butter,	Dip. and	$1 00
2d do		75
Best 2 lbs. of packed butter, made in May or June,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 50
Largest quantity of good butter made from 1 cow in any two weeks before the Fair, and not less than 20lbs. to be made in that time, and the butter to be exhibited,	Dip. and	2 00
2d do		1 50
Best 25 lbs. of cheese,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best cheese of 60 lbs. and over,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Largest quantity and best quality of Cheese from any number of Cows in proportion to their number in 6 days,	Dip. and	3 00
2d do		2 00
Best Honey in the comb not less 10 lbs.		1 00
2d do		75
Best 10 lbs. of Strained Honey,		1 00
2d do		50
Best Bee Hive,	Dip. and	1 00
2d do		50
Best Maple Sugar, not less than 10 lbs.		1 00
2d do		50
Best loaf of bread made from flour,	Dip. and	1 00
2d do		50
Best loaf of bread made from Indian meal,		1 00
2d do		50
Best home-made hard soap,		1 00
2d do		50
Best soft soap,		75
2d do		50
Best loaf of pound cake,		75
2d do		50
Best loaf of sponge cake,		75
2d do		50
Best specimen of Pickels,		50

Samples of Honey to be accompanied by a statement of the entire arrangement of Apiary. Bread and Sugar to be accompanied by a statement of the process of manufacture.

On Plows and Plowing.

Judges—Stewart Chambers, Henry Gingrich, Oliver Dunn, 2nd, Cyrus Wolf and Franklin Wells.

The owner of team and Plough who Ploughs one eighth of an acre best in 40 minutes,		$3 00
2d do		2 00
3d do		1 00
Best ploughing by boy under 16,		2 00
2d do do.		1 00

The depth of furrow to be not less than seven inches, and width not less than ten inches, and the ploughman to drive the team.

Best Plough for Turf ground,	Dip. and	2 00
Best Sub soil Plough,	Dip. and	2 00
Best Plough for stubble ground,	Dip. and	2 00

On Farming Utensils other than Plows.

Judges—James E. M'Nair, Johnston Eaton, Philetus Glass, Hiram Daggett and Alfred Leet.

Best collection of Farm Tools,		$3 00
Best Harrow,		1 00
Best one horse Cultivator,		1 00
Best two horse do		1 00
do Straw Cutter,		1 00
do Wheat Drill,		2 00
do Horse Rake,		1 00
do Fanning Mill,		1 00
do Grain Cradle,		1 00
do Dozen or Brooms,		1 00
do Churn,		1 00
do Corn Sheller,		1 00
do Ox Yoke and bows,		1 00
do New Farm Waggon,	Dip. and	3 00
do Roller, for farm,	Dip. and	1 00

Farming implements offered for premiums to be tested as far as practicable in the presence of the Judges, and premiums only awarded to those which are found in some respects superior to other implements of the same kind in common use in the county.

On Flour.

Judges—John M'Clune, Col. D. S. Clark and G. W. Goodrich.

Best barrel of Flour from five bushels of Wheat,	Dip. and	$2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best barrel Flour from smallest quantity of Wheat,	Dip. and	2 00

On Fruit.

Judges—J. C. Spencer, G. Sanford, P. Osborn, Calvin Leet, Robert Sewell, Elihu Marvin, E. Babbit, W. Kelley, F. Fickinger, Robert Evans, Dr. I. Sherwin, I. B. Gara, J. K. Caldwell, Jas. D. Dunlap, John Rice, James C. Reid,

Best six varieties of table and kitchen Apples,	Dip. and	$1 00
2d best do		1 00
Best specimen of 6 varieties of Winter Apples, Dip. and		1 00
Greatest number of good varieties of Apples,	Dip. and	1 00
Best varieties of Winter Apples to be examined by committee on the first Saturday in April,		2 00
2d best do		1 00
d3 best do		50
Greatest number of good varieties to be exhibited 1st Saturday in April,		3 00
Best specimen of Summer Pears,	Dip. and	1 00
do do Autumn Pears,	do do	1 00
do do Winter Pears,	do do	1 00
Greatest number of good varieties of Pears,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
4 lbs. of best Quinces,	Dip. and	1 00
Best 6 varieties of Peaches,	Dip. and	1 00
2d do do		1 00
Best 12 Peaches,	Dip. and	50
2d best do		50
Largest variety of good Peaches,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		1 00
Best collection of Plumbs,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		1 00
Best collection of Apricots,	Dip. and	50
2d best do		50
Best collection of Cherries,	Dip. and	50
2d best do		50
Best Prunes,		50
Best and most extensive collection of Grapes,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		1 00
Best late variety of Grapes,	Dip. and	50
2d best do		50
Best early variety of Grapes,	Dip. and	50
2d best do		50
Best specimines of any variety of Watermelon,		75
2d best do		50
Best specimen of any variety of Musk mellon,		75
2d do do do		50
Best peck of domestic cranberries,		75
2d best do		50
Best early Apples,		1 00
Best Strawberries,		1 00
do Raspberries,		50
do Black Berries,		50

The Fruit Committe to hold their sessions during the summer, fall & spring, as often as may be deemed proper, in order to examine all kinds at maturity. Specimines exhibited, to be grown by the exhibitor, and premiums to be awarded from time to time as the several varieties shall be matured

Flowers and Green House Plants.

Judges—W. Kelley, G. W. Barr and W. A. Galbraith.

Best Floral exhibition,	Dip. and	4 00
2d best do		3 00
3d best do		2 00
Best and most extensive exhibition of Green House Plants,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
3d do do		50
Best Boquet,	Dip. and	75
2d best do		75
3d do do		50

Specimines exhibited to be grown exclusively by the exhibitor.

Roots and Garden Vegetables.

Judges—David Chambers, James Evans, Acyn Miller, James Hart and Frederick Ohlwiler.

12 best stalks of Celery,	50
2 do heads of Cauliflowers,	50
2 do Broccoli,	50
12 do Table Turnips,	50
12 do Carrots,	50
12 do Table Beets,	50
12 do Onions,	50
12 do Parsnips,	50
12 do Tomatoes,	50
12 do Sweet Potatoes,	50
3 do Heads of Cabbage,	50
2 do Egg Plant,	50
Best quart of Lima Beans,	50
do do Winsor do	50
do do do bunch of Double Parsley,	50
3 best Squashes,	50
Largest and best Pumpkins,	50
12 best ears of Sweet Corn,	50
Best half bushel of table Potatoes,	50
2d best do	37
Best seedling Potatoes,	50
Greatest and best variety of Garden Seeds,	1 00
2d best do	50
Best and greatest variety of Vegetables raised by exhibitors, Dip. and	1 00
Best kitchen and flower garden with fruits, to be grown by exhibitors,	Diploma.

Household Manufactures.

Judges—Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. Robert Evans, Mrs. John M'Lane, Mrs. T. Willis and Miss A. W. Blaine.

Best pair of Woolen Blankets, Dip. and		1 00
2d best do		50
Best Flannel of 10 yards or more, Dip. and		1 00
2d best do		50
Best Wool Carpet, 20 y'ds or more, Dip. and		1 00
2d best do		50
Best Rag Carpet, 20 y'ds or more, Dip. and		1 00
2d best do		50
Best Wool Coverlett,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best pieced Bed Quilt,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Cassimere,	Dip and	1 00
2d best do		75
Best Carriage and Sleigh making,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Tanning and Currying,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Carriage and Sign Painting	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Blacksmith Work,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best White Smith Work,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Tin and Copper Ware Making,	Dip.	
Best Counterpane,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Table Spread,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Tow Cloth of 20 yards,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Specimen of Sewing Silk, six skeins or more,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Hearth Rug,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best pair of Woolen Gloves,		50
Best Linen do		50

Articles to be manufactured since the last annual Fair.

Miscellaneous Manufactures.

Judges—Walter Chester, J. Cummins, A. A. Craig, James Lytle, Isaac Stevens, Wilson King, F. Wittick, B. F. Sloan and M. Courtright.

Best Cabinet Ware,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best piece of Broad Cloth,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		75
Best Fulled Cloth,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		75
Best Satinett,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		2 00
Best Shoe and Boot Making,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Hat and Cap Making,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Paper Making,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Book Binding,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Printing,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Tailoring,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Silver Ware and Jewelry,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Dentistry,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Gunsmith Work,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Oil Cloth Manufacturing,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Mason Work,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Tile for Draining,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Brick,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Machinery, including Steam Engine, in operation,	Dip. and	5 00
2d best do		3 00

Articles to be manufactured by the exhibitors since last annual Fair.

Paintings, Drawings. Daguerreotypes, &c.

Judges—M Billings, Rev. J. Vance and Dr. J. H. Stewart.

Best Portrait Painting,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best specimen of any other Painting in Oil,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		1 00
Best specimens of Painting in Water Colors,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Daguerreotype Specimens,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Drawing,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		1 00

Millinery and Dress Making.

Judges—Mrs. W. C. Curry, Mrs. S. Jackson, Mrs. W. Chester, Mrs. J. C. Reid and Mrs. C. Leet.

Best Millinery,	Dip and	2 00
2d best do		1 00
Best Dress Making,	Dip. and	2 00
2d best do		1 00

Needle, Shell, Wax Work and Embroidery.

Judges—Misses Emily Wright, Jane L. Wilson, Sophia Chester, Eliza Neely, Mrs. L. Camp, Miss D. Brown and Miss Mary Moorhead.

Best Plain Needlework,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best fine do	Dip and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best embroidery in Worsted,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best embroidery in Chinelle,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best embroidery in Silk,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best embroidery in Paper,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best embroidery on Muslin,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best embroidery on Lace,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Silk Patchwork,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Lump Mat not embroidered,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Ornamental Shell work,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Artificial Flowers in muslin or paper,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Artificial Flowers in Wax,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Crochet work,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best article of Ornamental Fancy work, Diploma and		1 00
2d best do		50
Best specimens of Knitting,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best specimines of Knitting,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50
Best Herbarium of Saperd Flowers,	Dip. and	1 00
2d best do		50

Any other article not enumerated above may referred to the Miscellaneous Committee.

Committee on Miscellaneous Articles Generally.

Hon. J. M. Sterrett, David M'Allister, A. P. Durlin, Josiel Towner and H. Hayes.

This committee is hopowered to award discretionary premiums on anything of special merit not included in the foregoing list.

Committee of General Arrangements.

W. A. Brown, Alfred King, Robert Evans, M. W. Caughey and James Skinner.

Committe to arrange Articles at the Fair.

Geo. W. Barr, R. J. Sibley, W. H. Sherman and P. Arburkle.

The following Resolutions were adopted June 5th., 1852.

Resolved, That the Annual Fair for this year be held at, or near the City of Erie, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th days of September next.

Resolved, That James C. Reid, Robert Evans, J. C. Spencer, Henry Gingrich and James E. M'Nair, be a Committee to provide a place for holding the next Annual Fair, with authority to rent or hire a piece of ground for a term of years, if practicable.

Resolved, That James D. Dunlap be instructed to ascertain what township is entitled to the Banner agreed to be given last year, and procure and present the same.

JOHN SCHOULER, Pres't.

JAMES D. DUNLAP, Sec'y.

WINES, LIQUORS.

CIGARS, Groceries, Pickles, Pickeled Oysters, Lobsters, Foreign Fruit and Nuts, J. G. & W. MILLS', No. 3 William's Block, opposite Brown's New Hotel, Erie, Pa., next door to Newton's Establishment, where they are prepared to sell all Articles in their line at the Lowest Prices, at Wholesale and Retail. The Stock Consists in part of the following articles, to wit:

Wines,	Oranges,	Preserved Fruits,	Macaronis,
Liquors,	Lemons,	Vermicelli,	Sardines,
Cigars,	Figs,	Plain Pickles,	Anchovies,
Porter,	Raisins,	Mixed Pickles,	Catsups,
Ale,	Nuts,	Pickled Oysters,	Currants,
Cider,	Cocoa,	Pickled Lobsters,	Do Original,
Cordials,	Pipes,	Pickled Clams,	Curacoa,

Ex Absinthe.

WHISKEY BY THE BARREL.

ALSO—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Tobacco, Rice, Ground Spices, Confectionary by the Box, Soda Biscuit, Crackers by the Barrel and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We import our own Cigars, and can sell better quality of Cigars at the same prices than any house in the city. Pure and Genuine Wines, Liquors of every description constantly on hand, for Sale, Wholesale at low rates. Also—Bottled Wines and Liquors for Medicinal or other purposes on hand by the Dozen or Single bottle which are pure.

AGENCY FOR BUFFALO ALE.—Mollatt and Gilman & Barton's Ale, for sale by the barrel, at Buffalo Price, adding transportation. Also—receiving in their Season Oysters in Shell, Keg and Can, from J. G. Mills & Co., of New York, for Sale Wholesale at Low Prices.

J. G. MILLS, New York. W. F. MILLS, Buffalo.

A. C. JACKSON, Agent, Erie, Pa.

N. B. Hotels, Steam Boats, private Families and